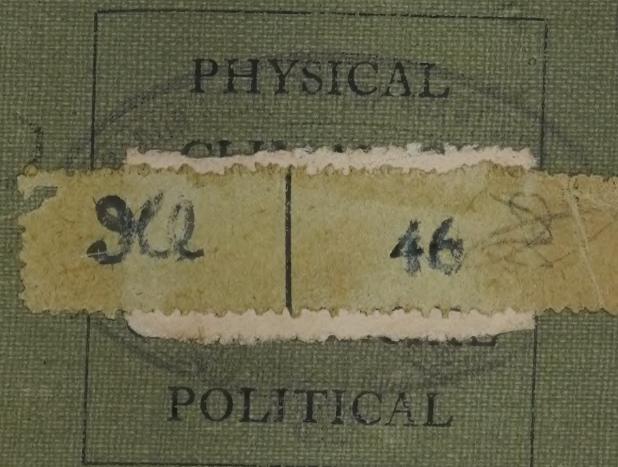


FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
1852

BLACK'S
DIAGRAMMATIC ATLAS
OF THE
BRITISH EMPIRE



LONDON
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK
SOHO SQUARE

914.2
TEA

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See page 50

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BLACK'S
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BRITISH EMPIRE



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THE TEACHING OF
GEOGRAPHY
IN
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

BY

R. L. ARCHER, M.A., W. J. LEWIS, B.Sc.,
AND
A. E. CHAPMAN

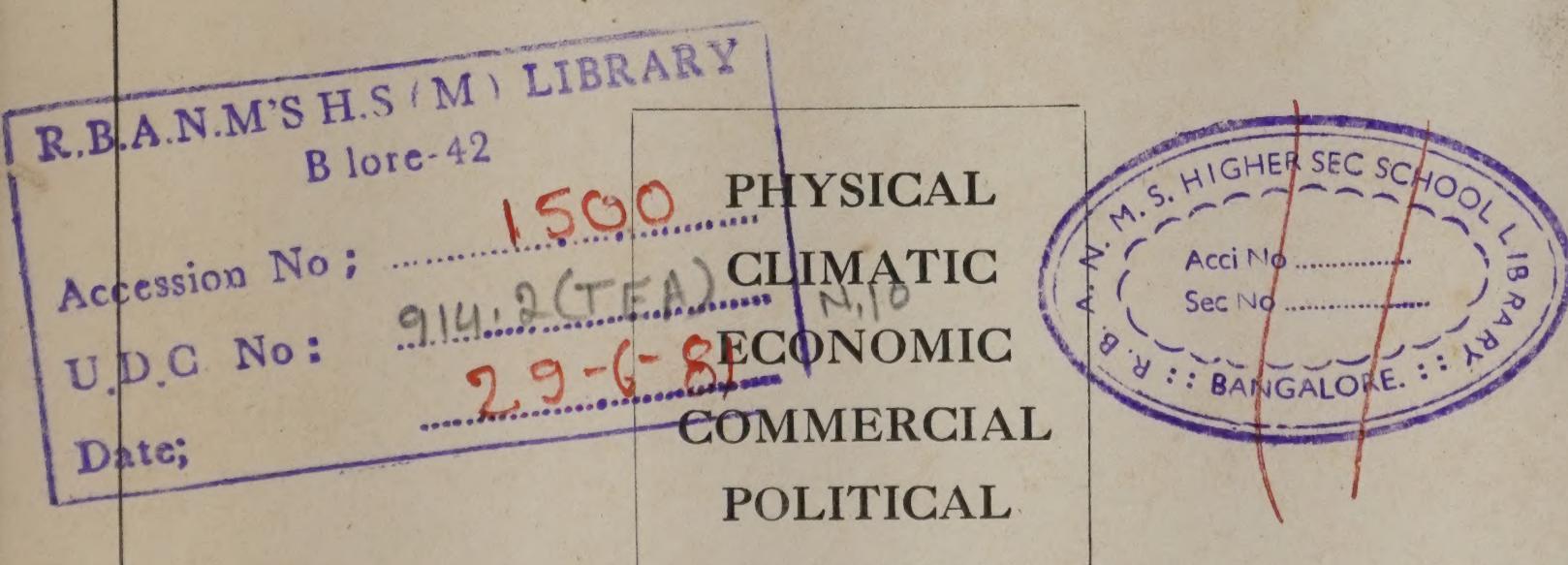
Crown 8vo., cloth. Price 3s. 6d. net

This book gives a concise account of the changes introduced into the conception of the subject by the modern geographers, and the ways in which this changed conception should influence the teaching of the subject in Elementary Schools. Suggestions are made for drawing up a syllabus for each standard, and exhaustive hints are given as to the methods of teaching according to such a syllabus. Considerable sections deal with the matter on which the newer conception of the subject lays stress, and suggest sources from which information can be obtained, as well as suitable maps and apparatus.

PUBLISHED BY A. AND C. BLACK . 4 SOHO SQUARE . LONDON, W.

EXPRESSLY DESIGNED FOR THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

BLACK'S
DIAGRAMMATIC ATLAS
OF THE
BRITISH EMPIRE
BY
AN ELEMENTARY TEACHER



LONDON
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK

1910

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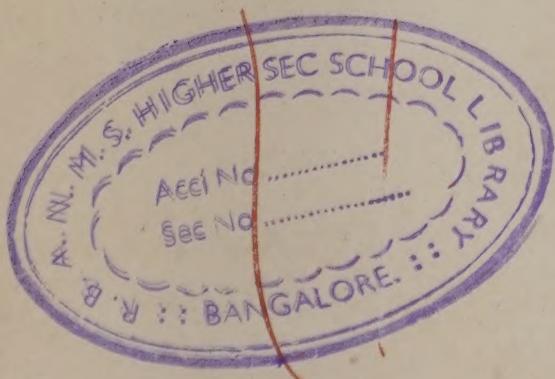
~~GEO 507~~

Extract from 'Suggestions for Teachers'

- (A) In framing a syllabus for the higher Classes the teacher's greatest difficulty will be to determine what to omit. It will probably be found that the best general geography for the last years of school life is the 'British Empire.'
- (B) Throughout this stage the making of rough sketch-maps by the scholars themselves should be a very frequent part of the teaching. Such maps should be looked upon as a form of rapid and suggestive note-making, not as exercises in elaborate lettering and colouring.
- (C) Diagrams on squared paper may be employed with advantage to illustrate striking statistics of Trade and Commerce. Graphic Illustrations often afford immediate conviction of a point, which the most subtle mind would find difficult to establish without such aid.

From 'SUGGESTIONS FOR TEACHERS,'

BOARD OF EDUCATION.



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AUSTRALIA

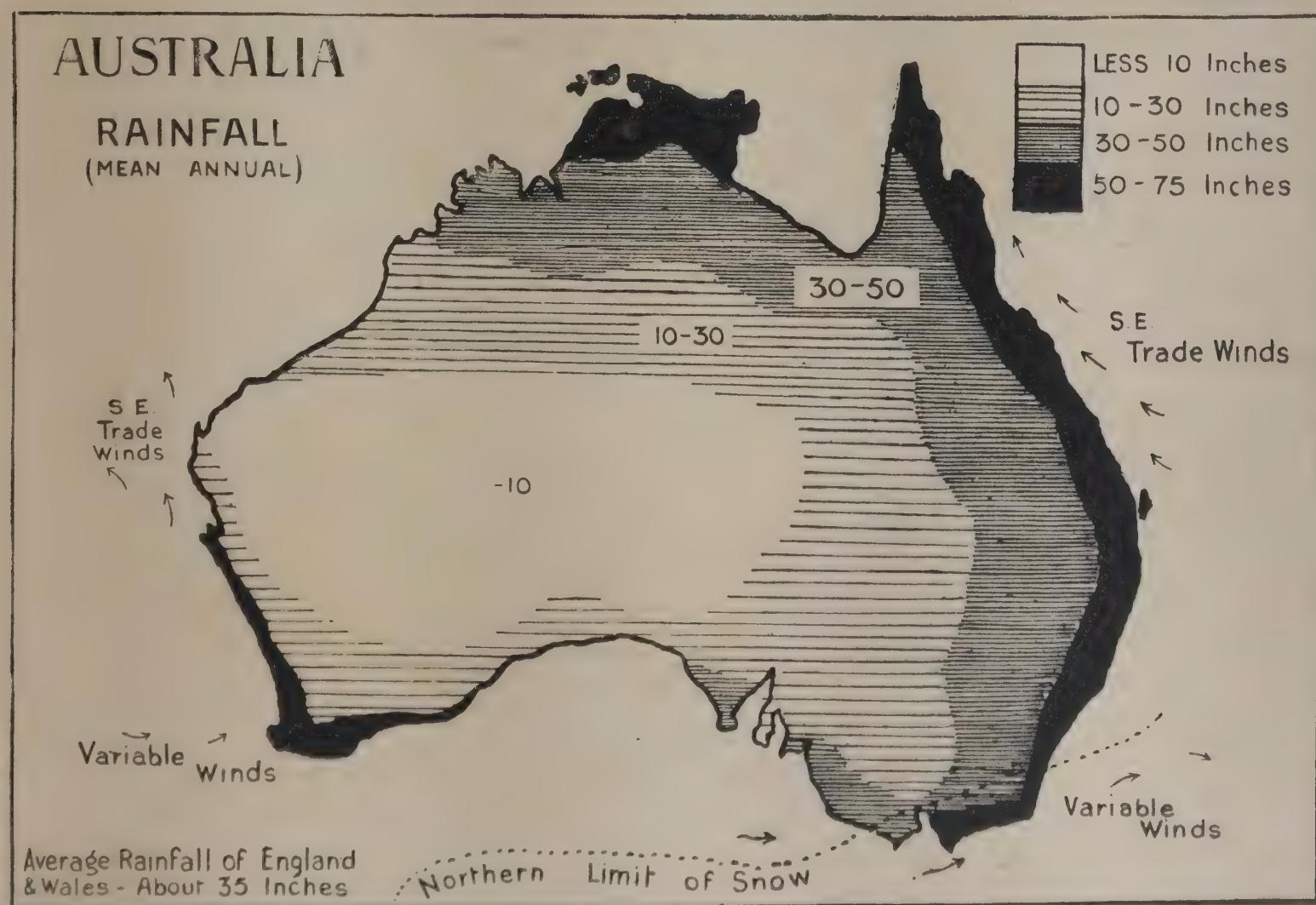
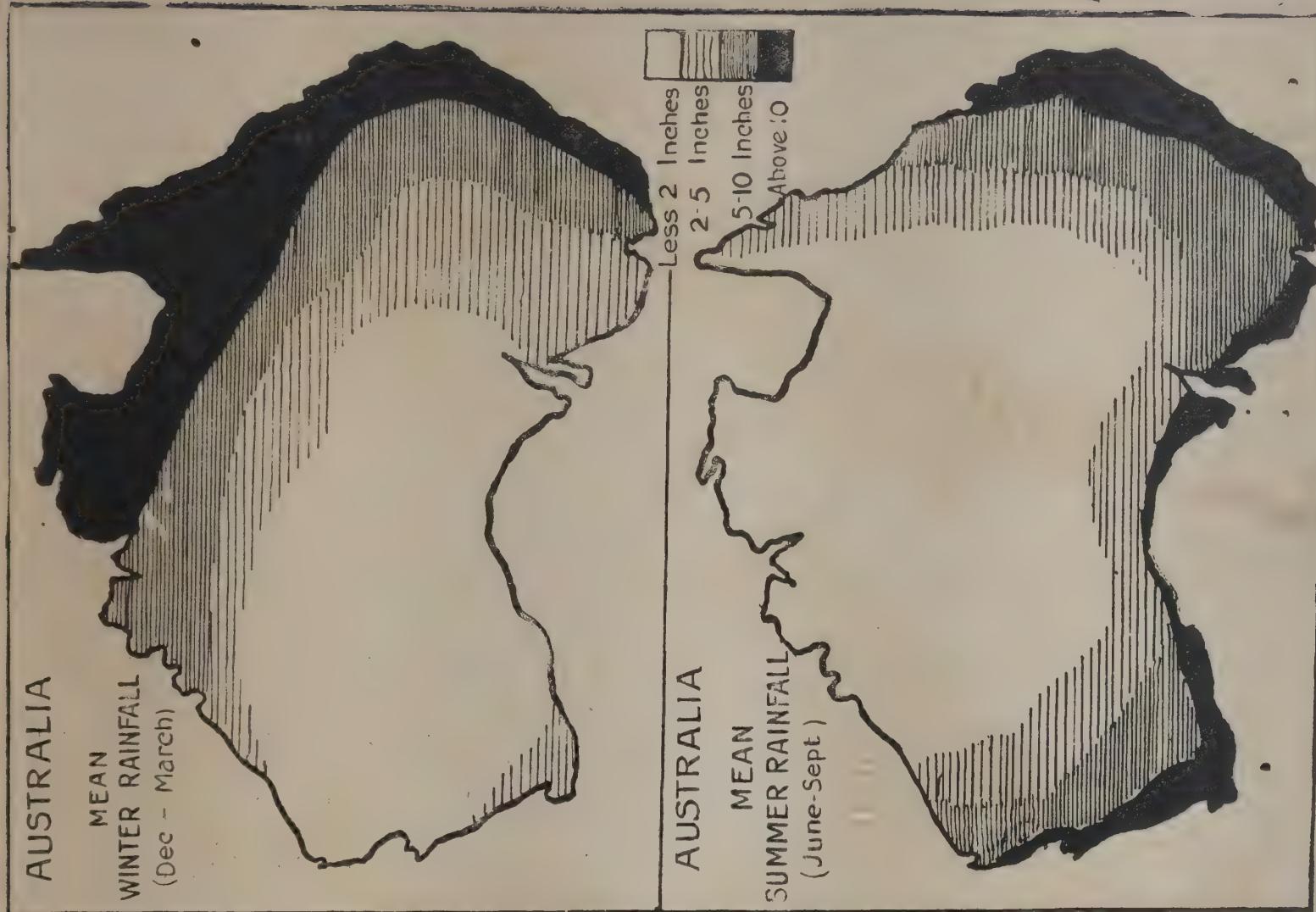
(PHYSICAL)

English Miles
0 100 200 300 400 500

Above 1000 ft

Plain
Plateau above 1000 ft





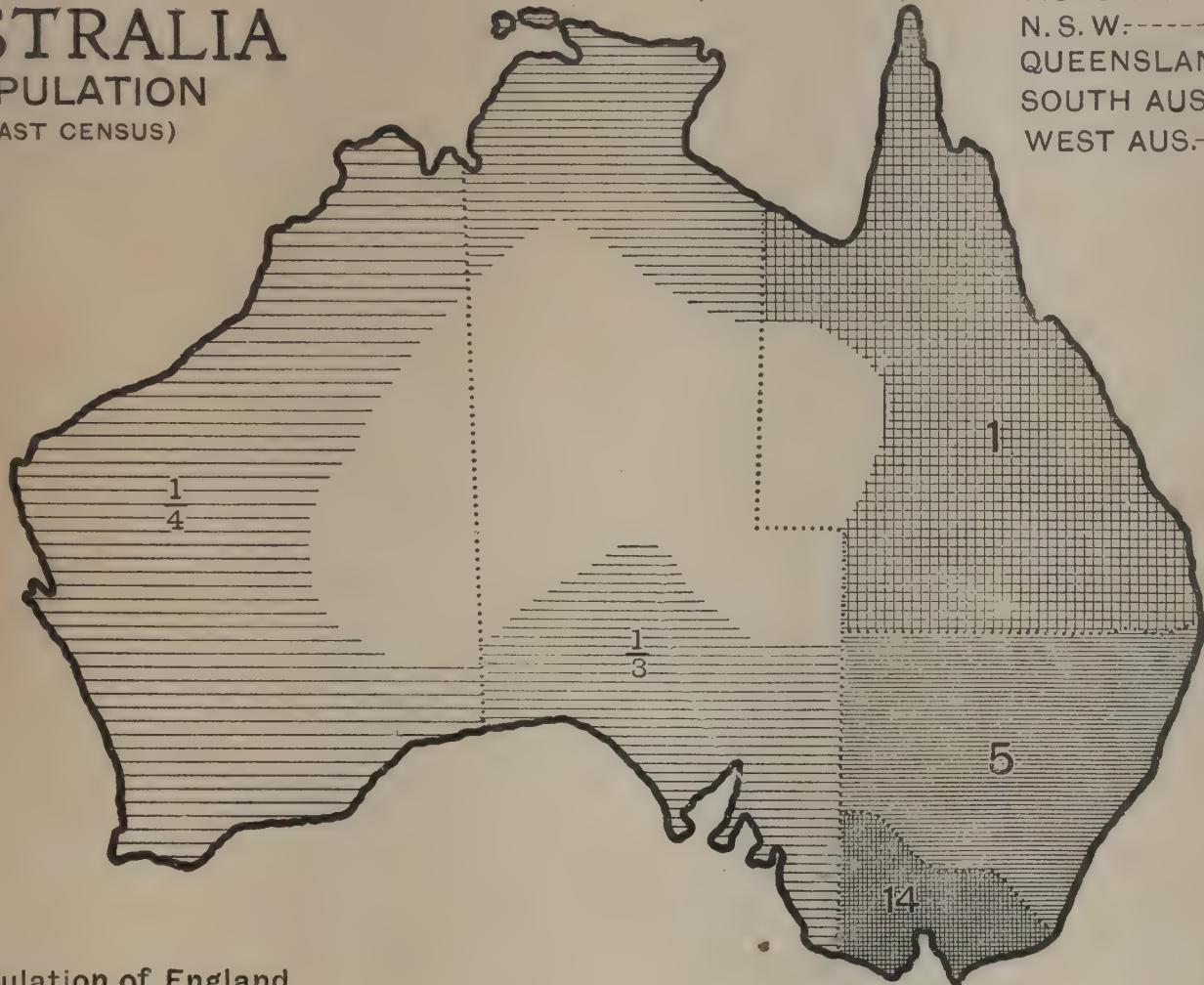
AUSTRALIA (PRODUCTIONS)



Mineral Productions thus - *Copper*
Vegetable and Animal " - *VINE.*

AUSTRALIA

POPULATION (LAST CENSUS)



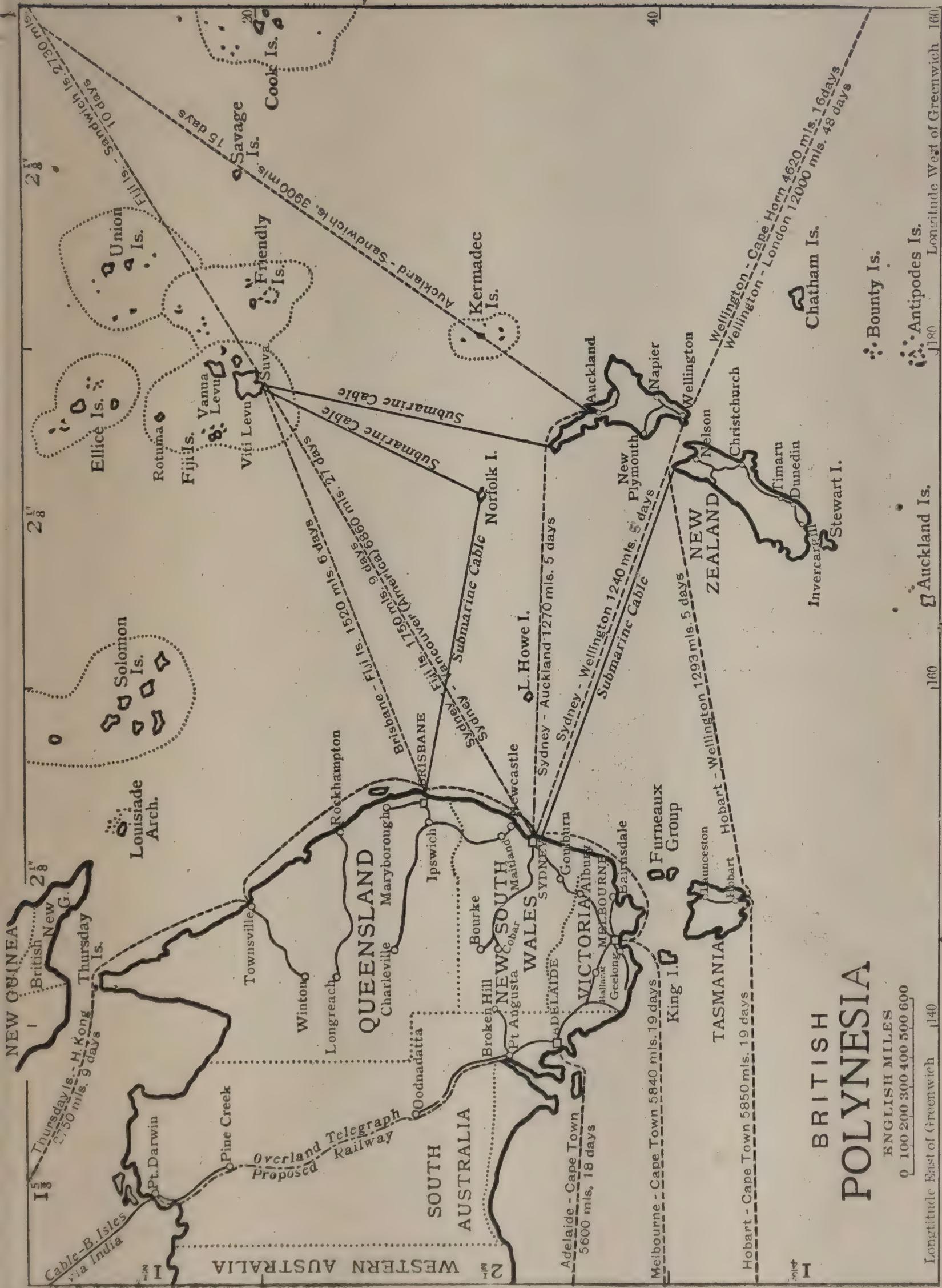
Average Population of England & Wales — 500 Per Sq. Mile.

AUSTRALIA

(COMMUNICATION & TOWNS)



No. 9



POLYNESIA

ENGLISH MILES
0 100 200 300 400 500 6

Longitude East of Greenwich 140

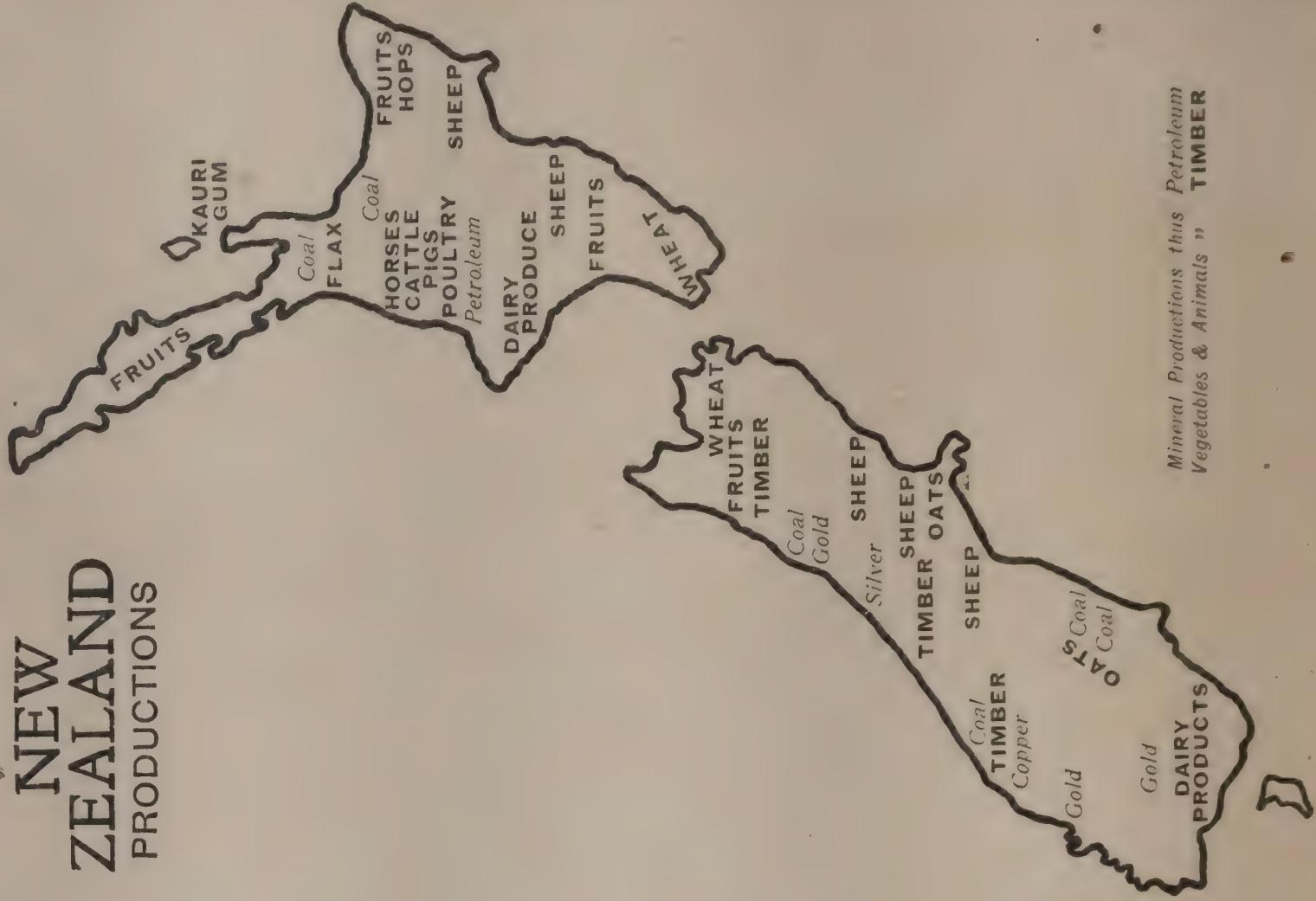
No. 10.

NEW ZEALAND RAINFALL (MEAN ANNUAL)



No. 11.

NEW ZEALAND PRODUCTIONS



NEW ZEALAND

(POLITICAL)

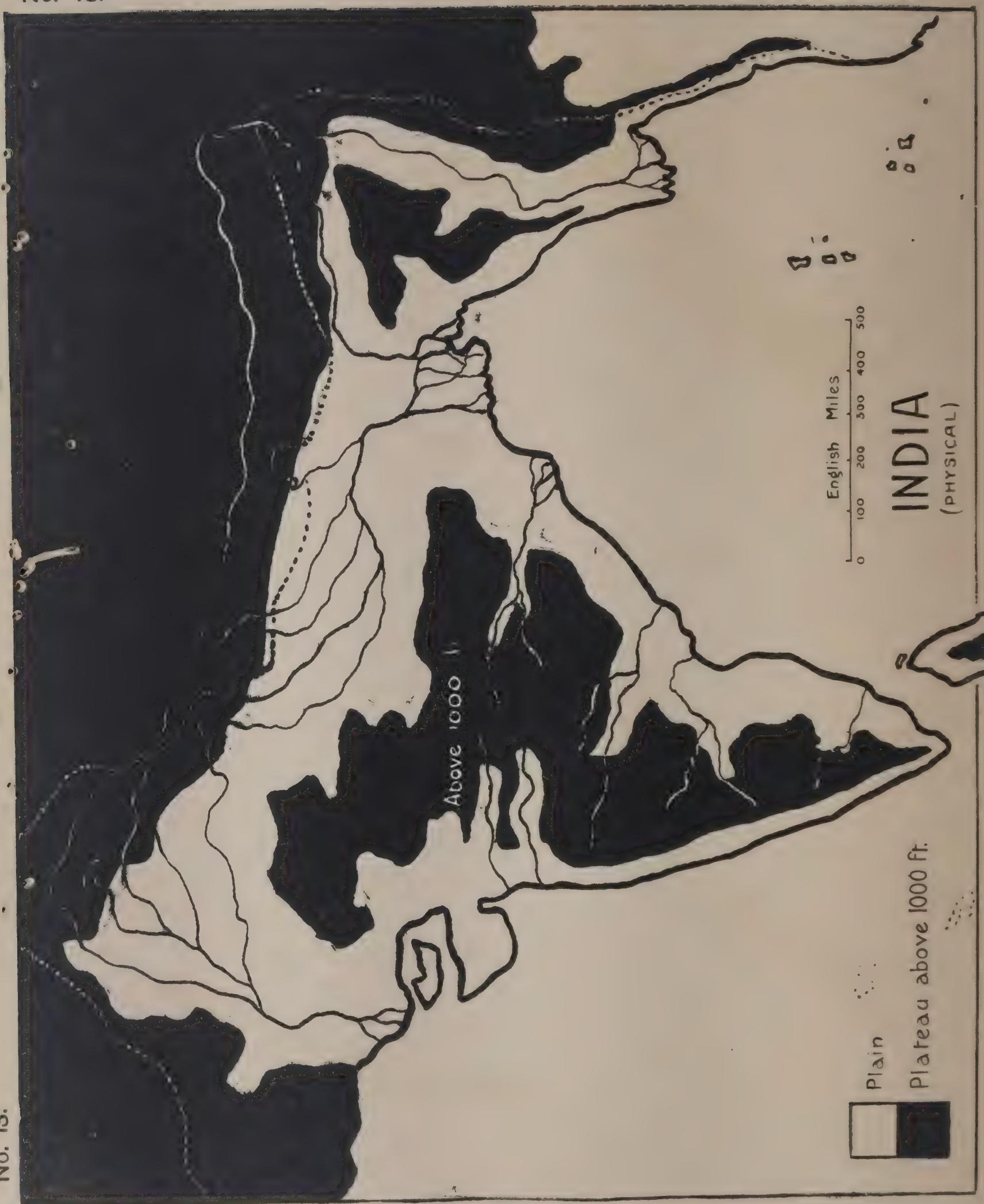
ENGLISH MILES

0 50 100 150 200

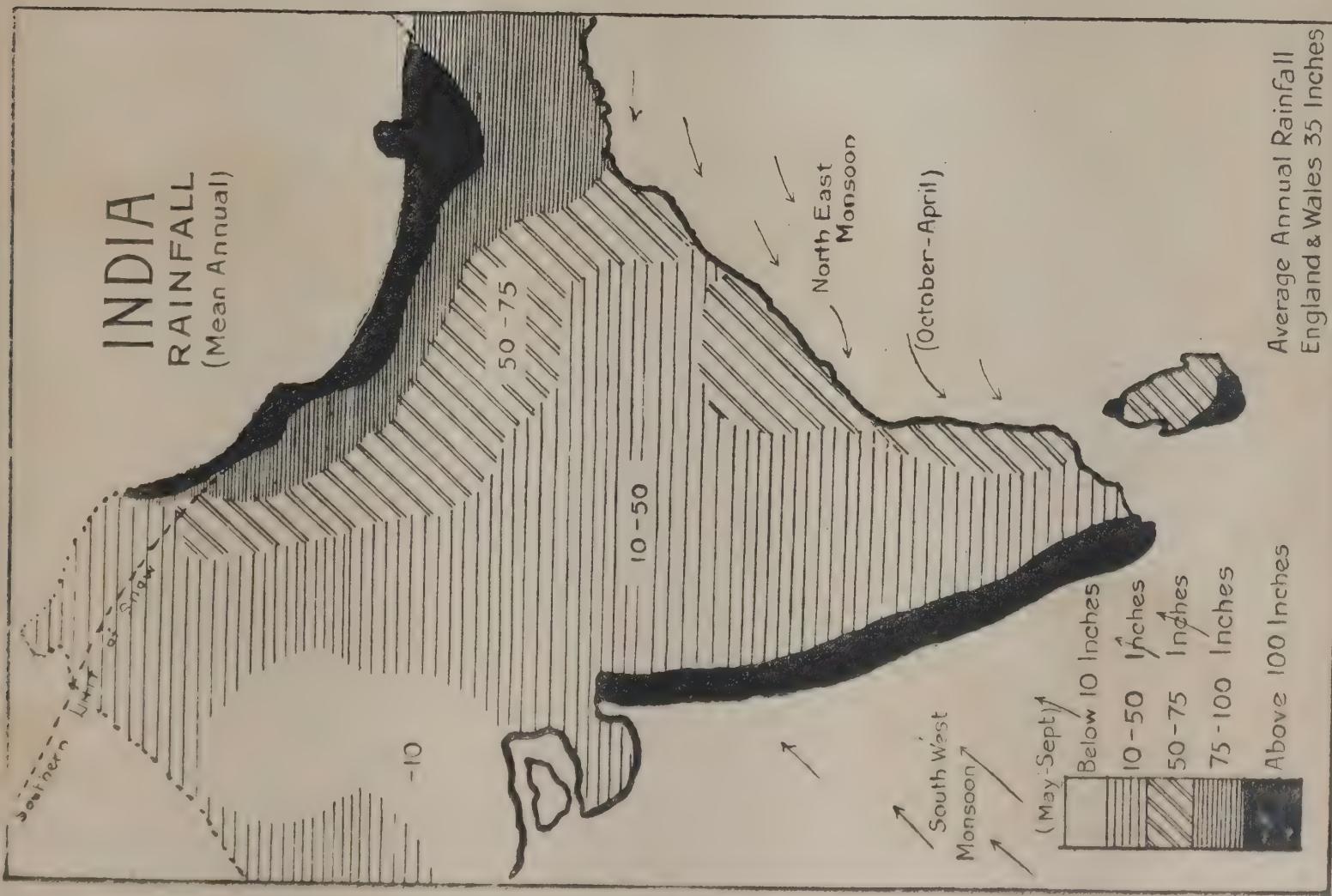


No. 13.

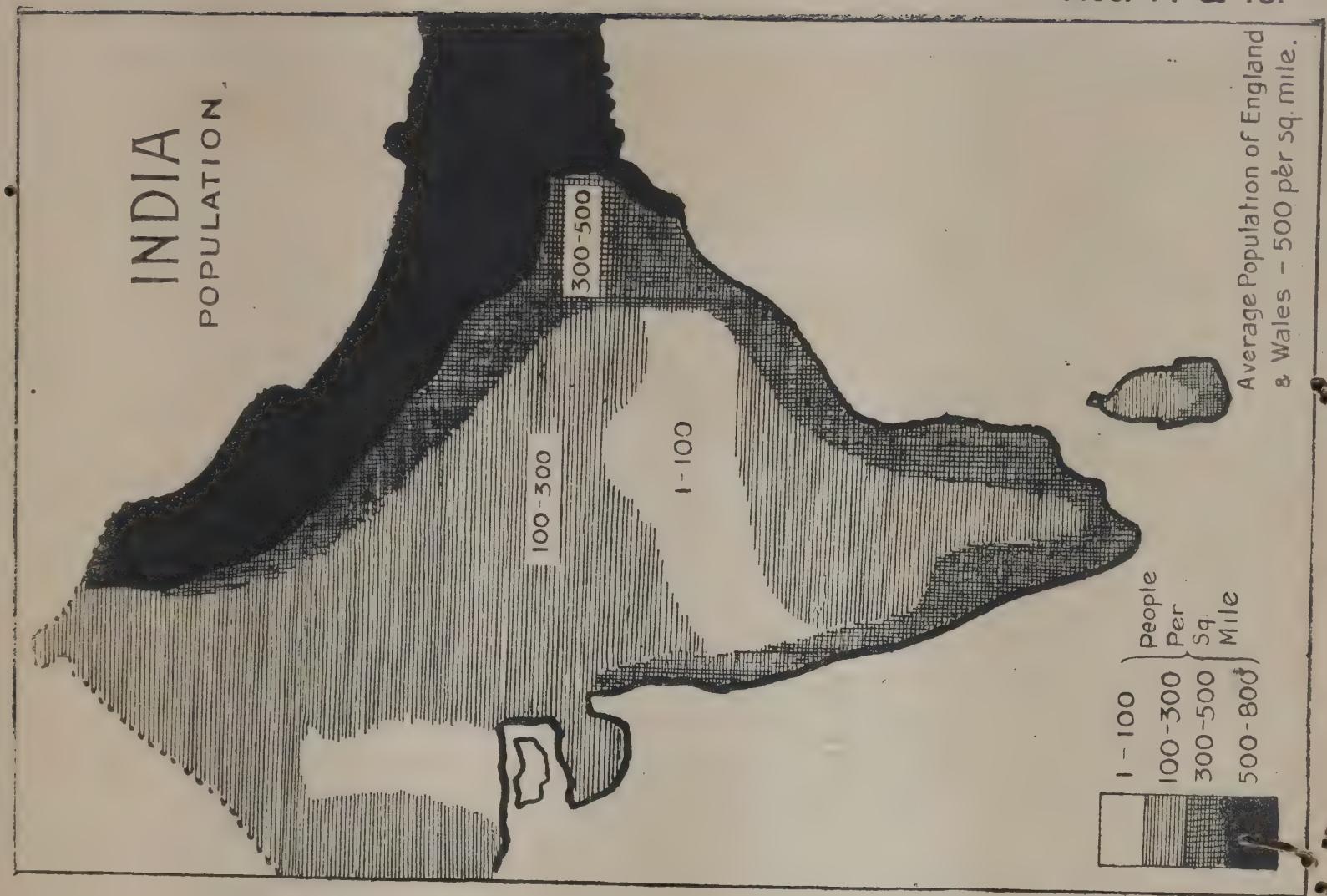
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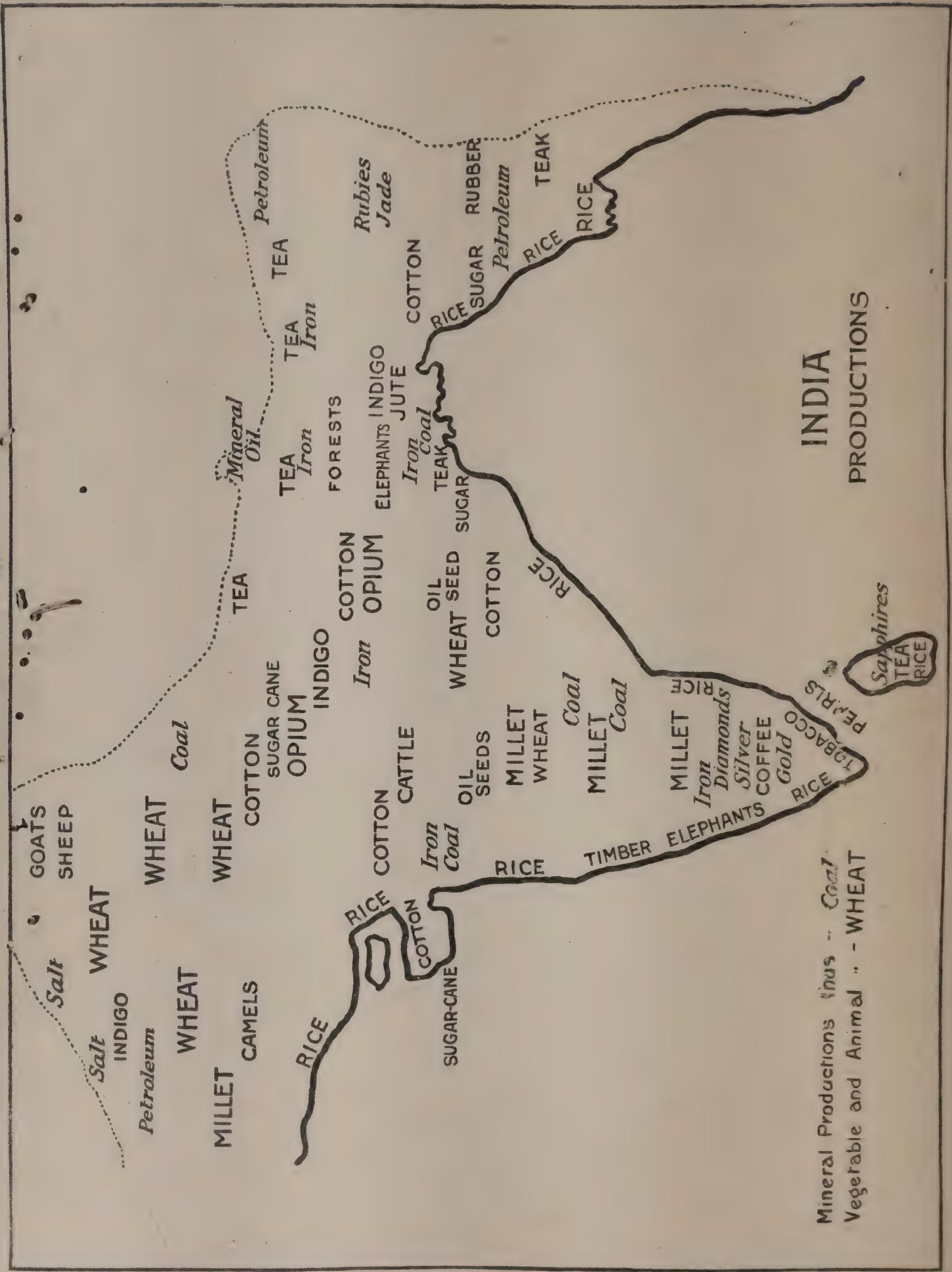
No. 14.



No. 15.

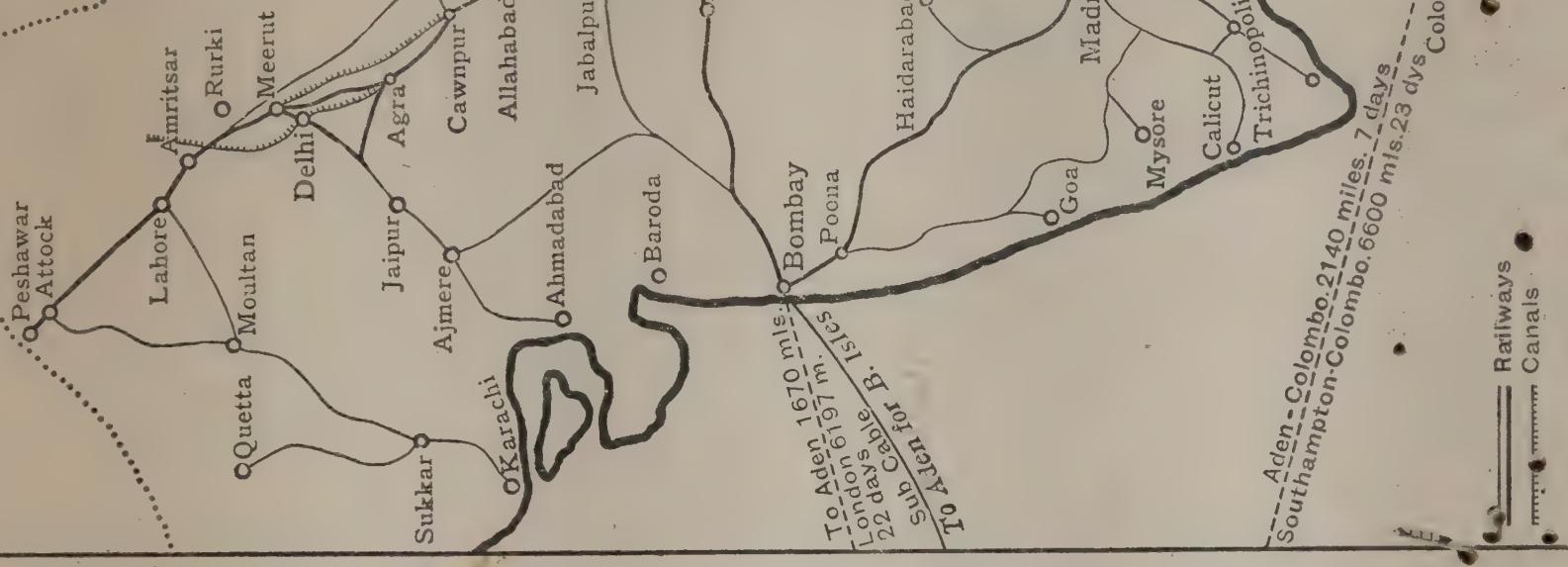


Nos. 14 & 15.



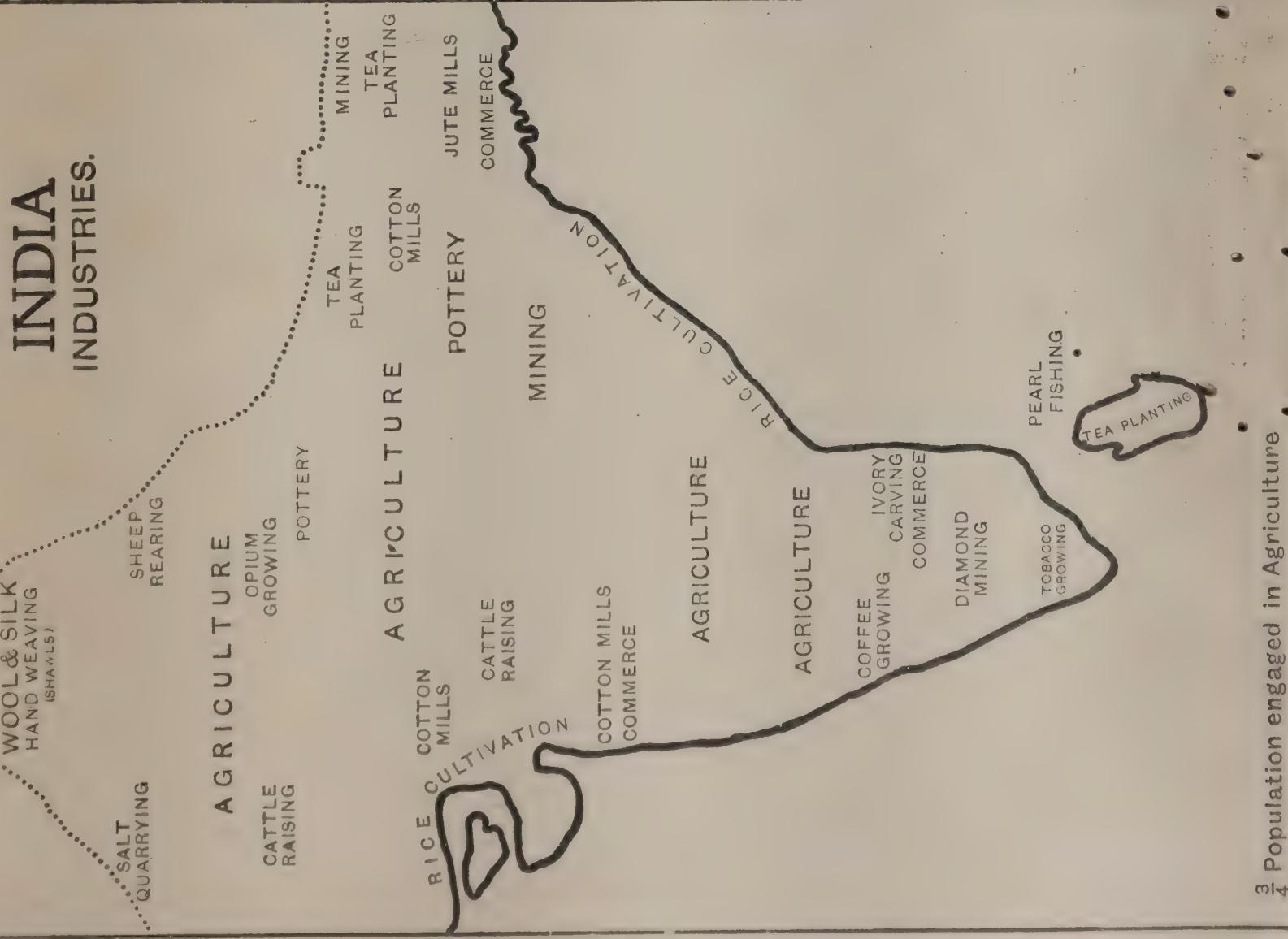
INDIA

COMMUNICATION
& TOWNS.

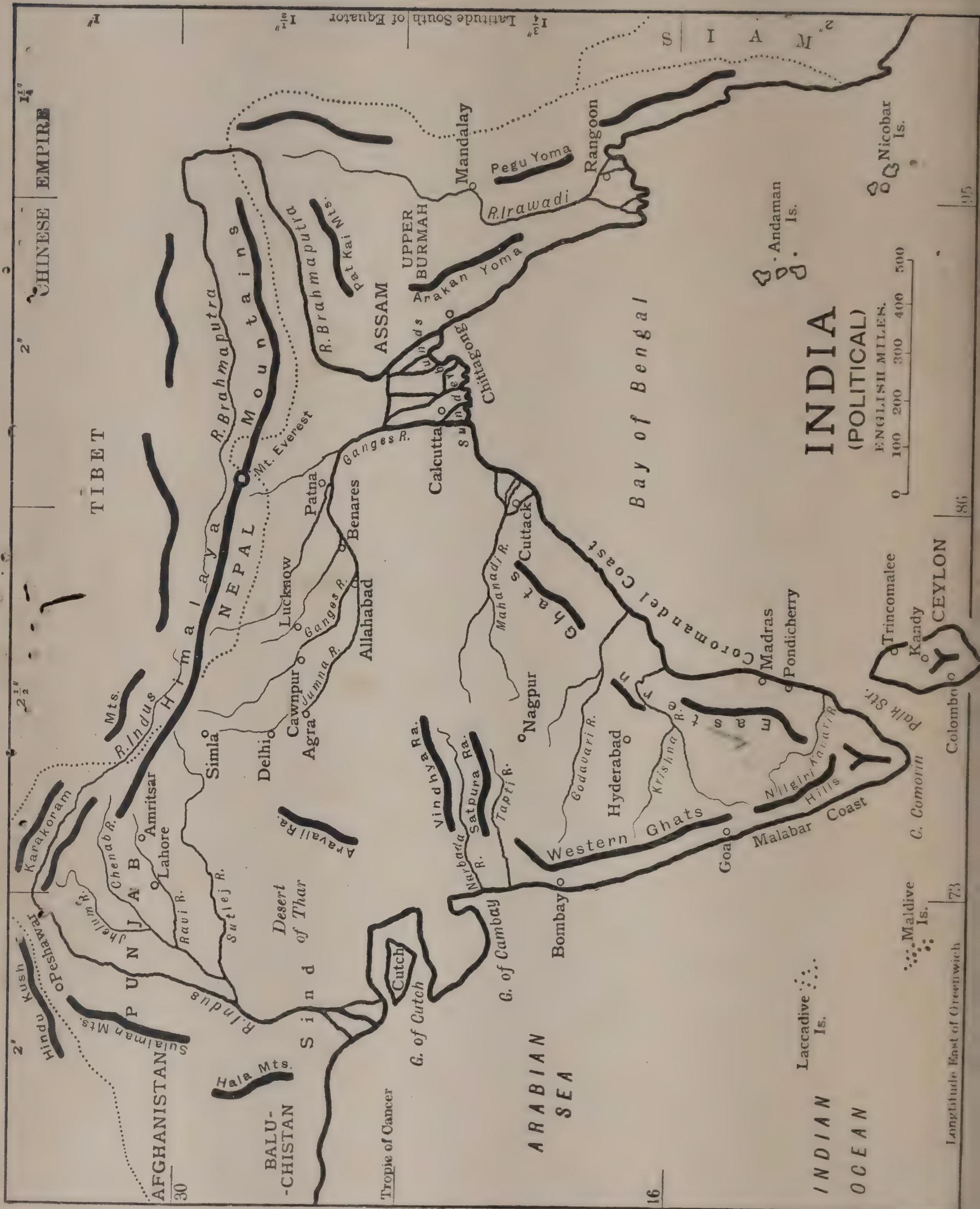


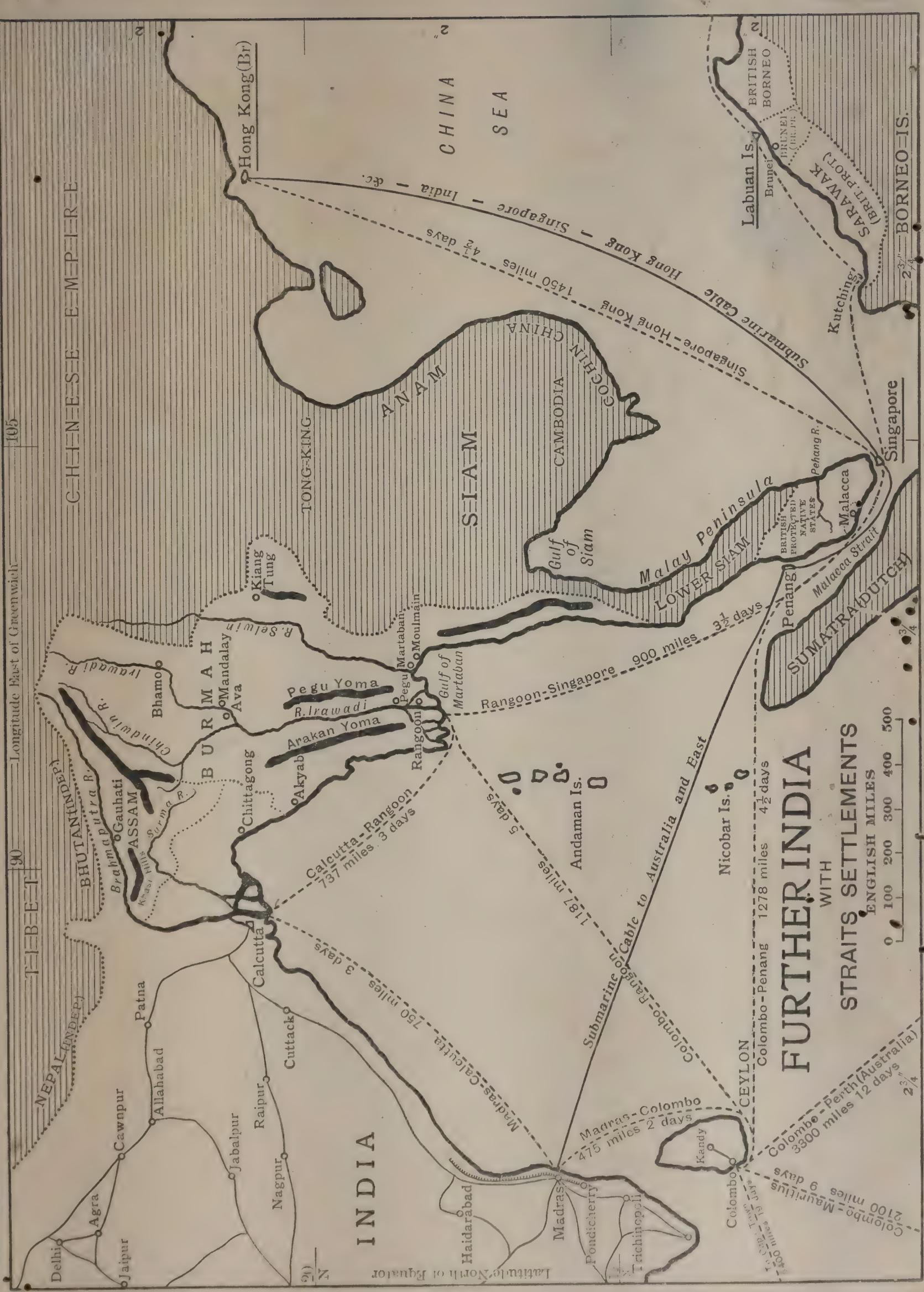
INDIA

INDUSTRIES.



$\frac{3}{4}$ Population engaged in Agriculture



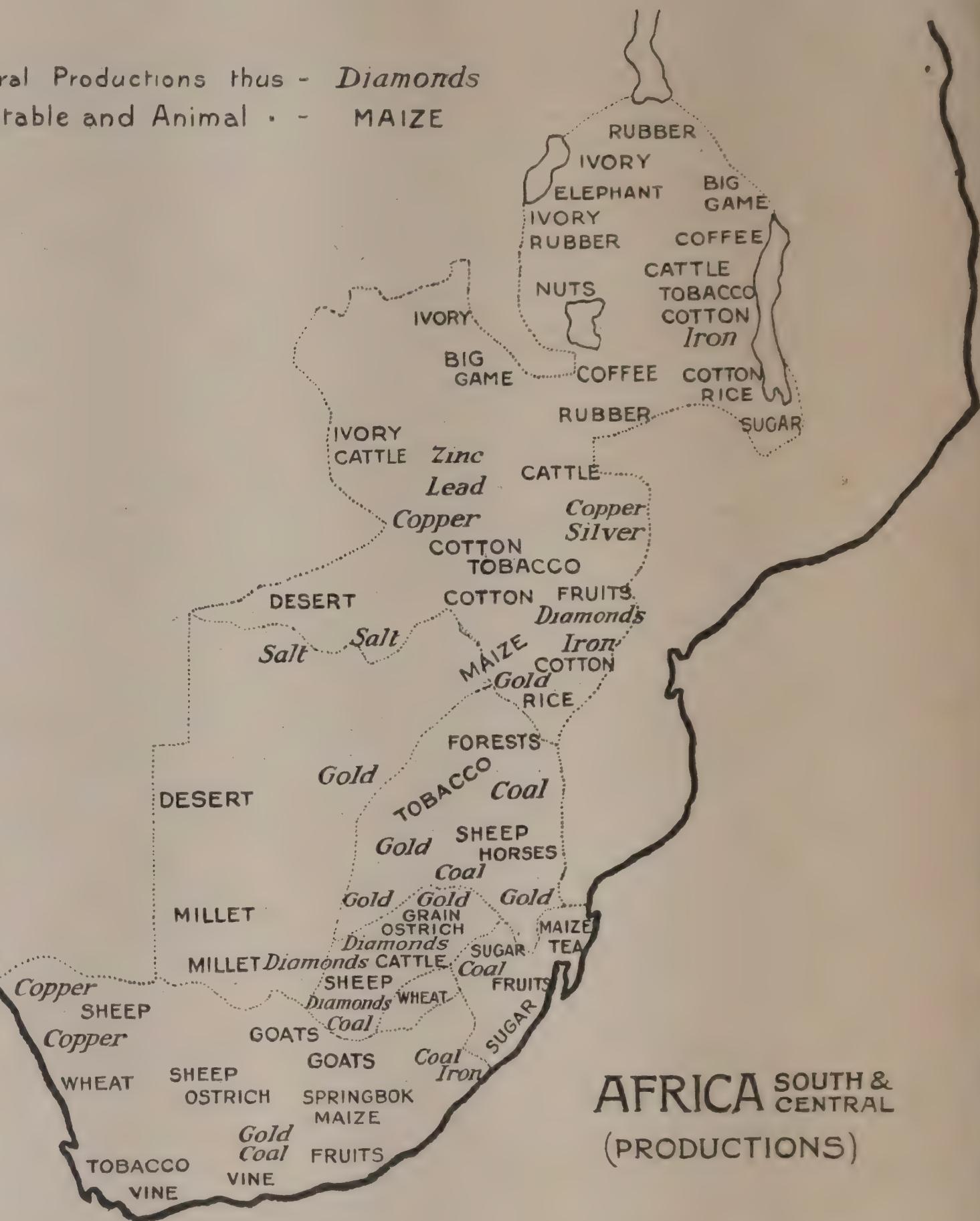


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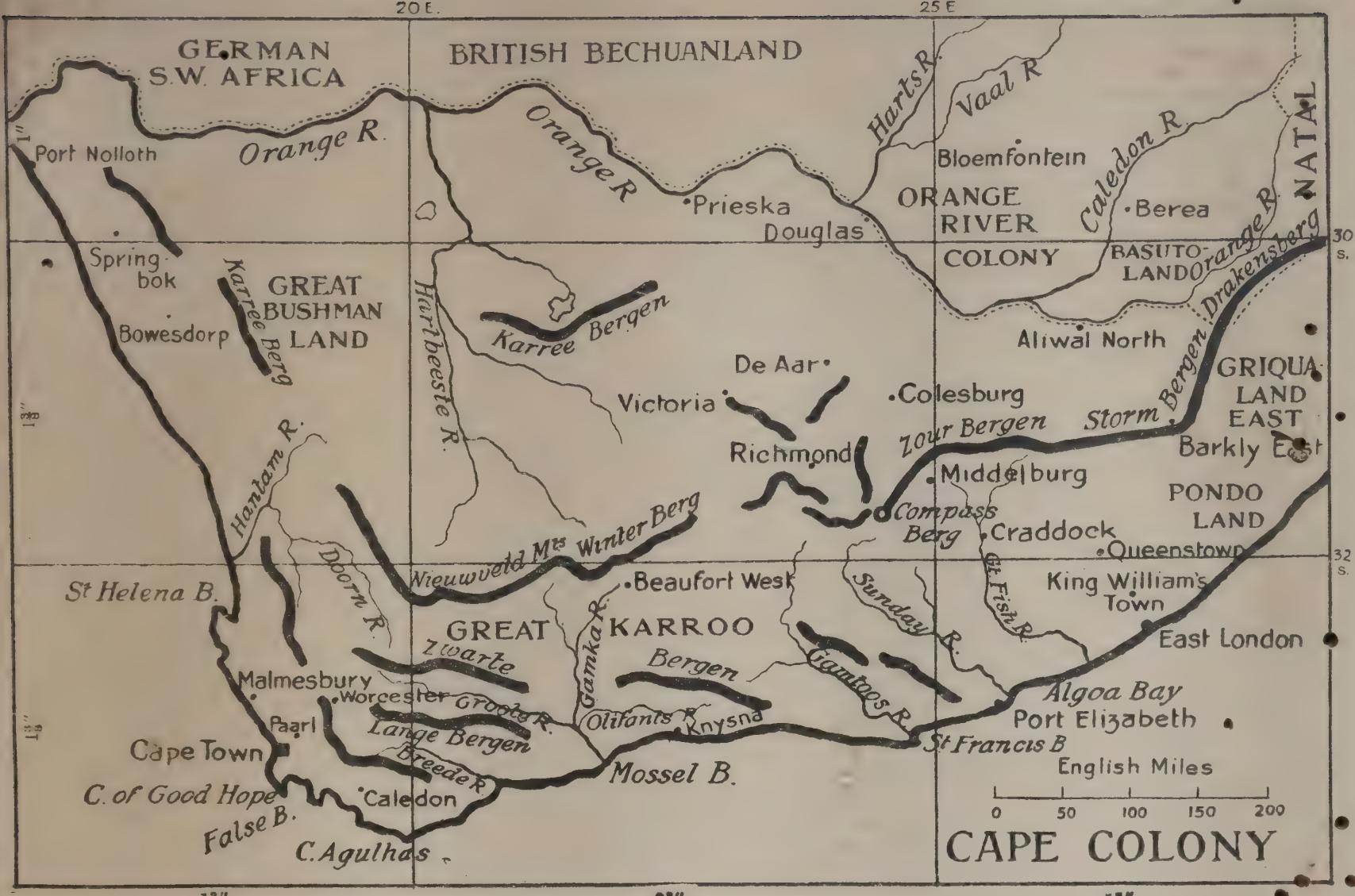




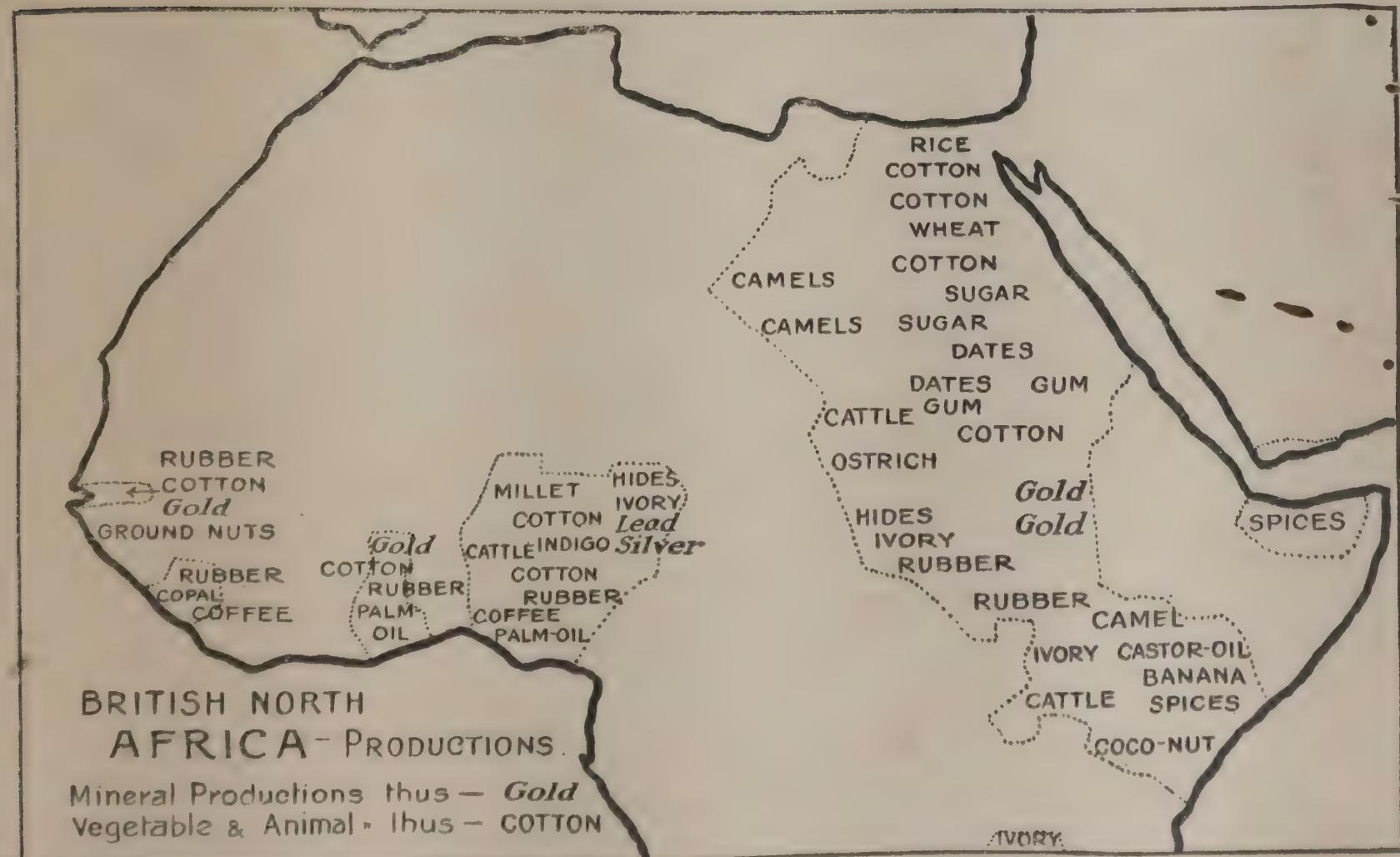
Mineral Productions thus - *Diamonds*
Vegetable and Animal - - MAIZE

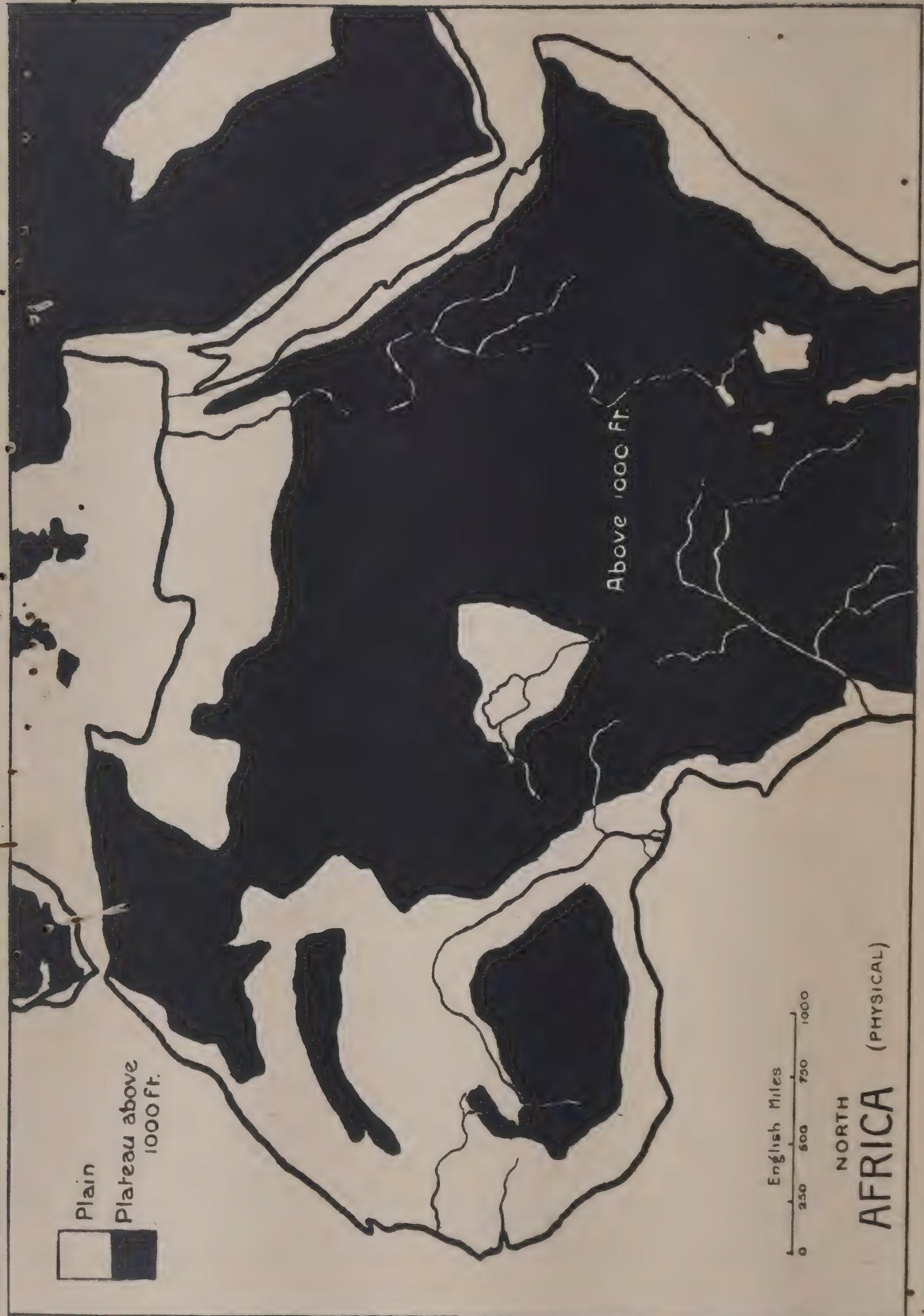


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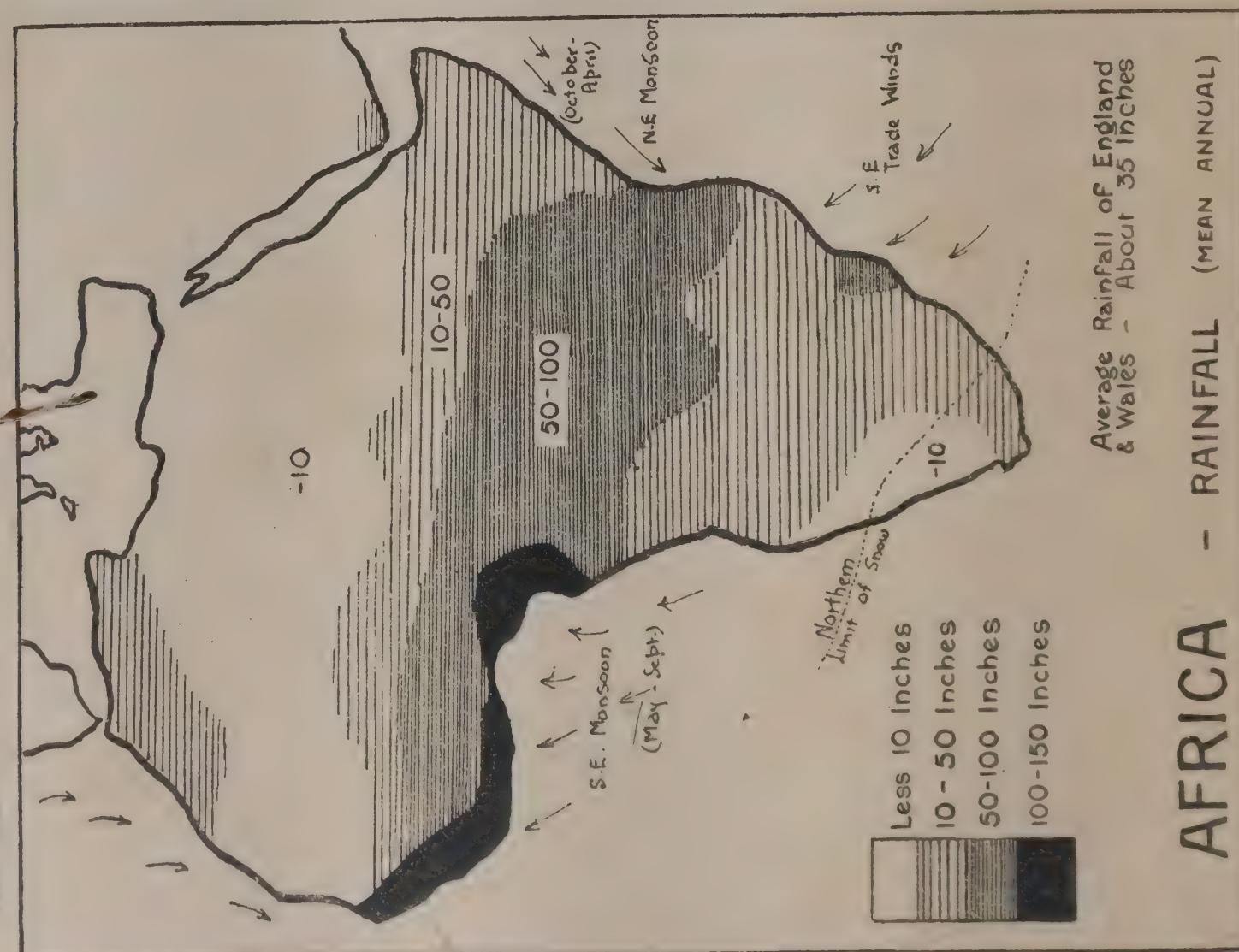




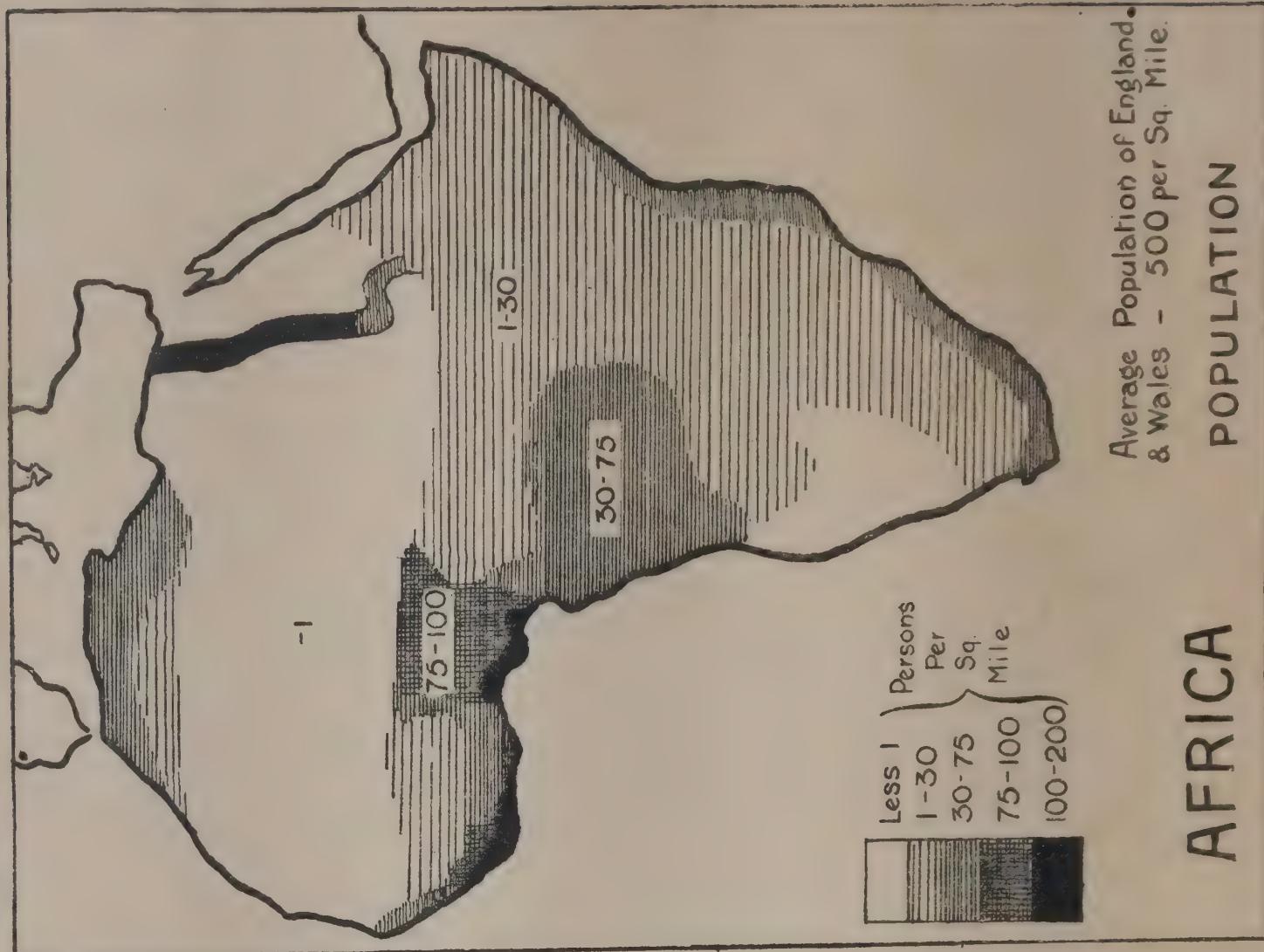


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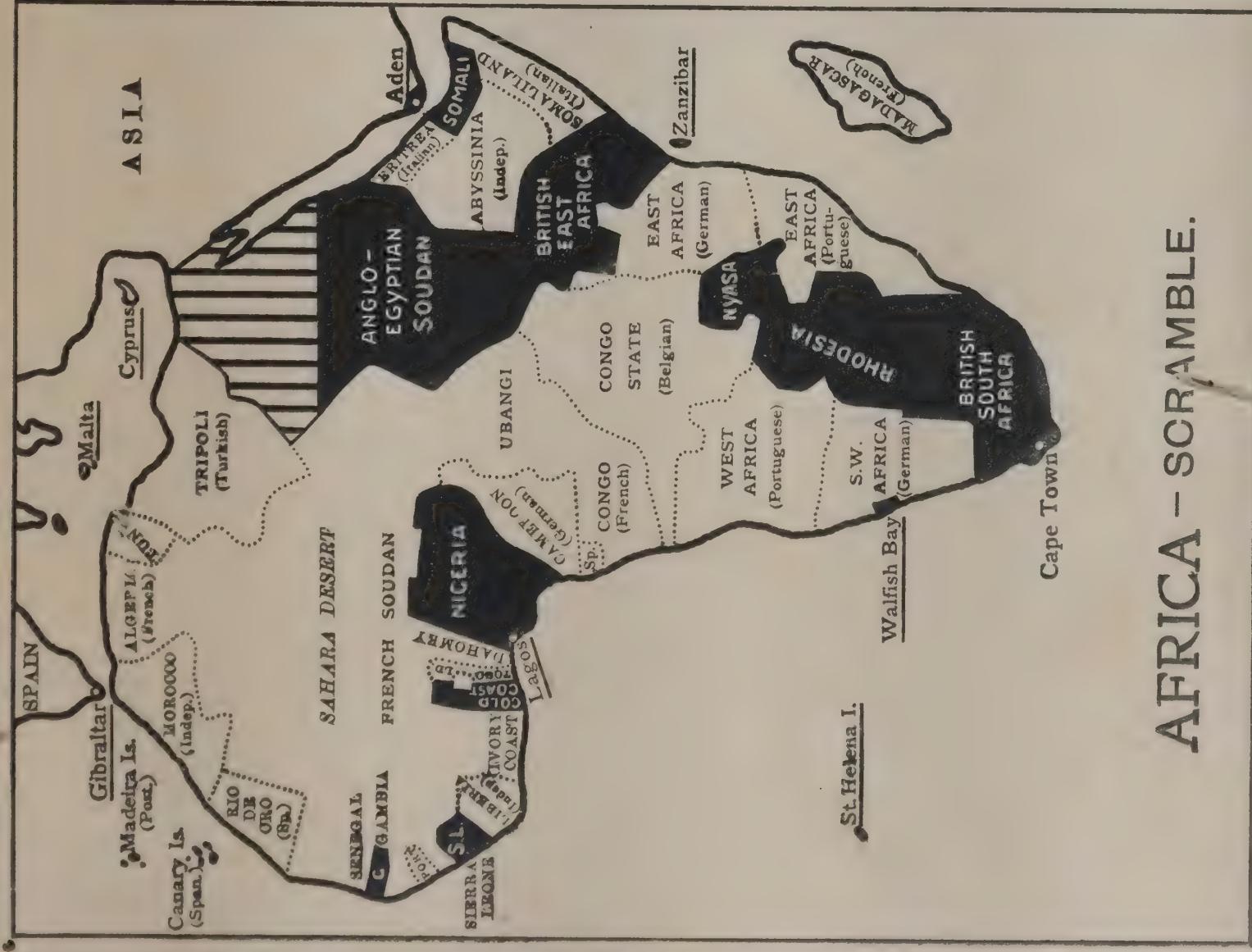
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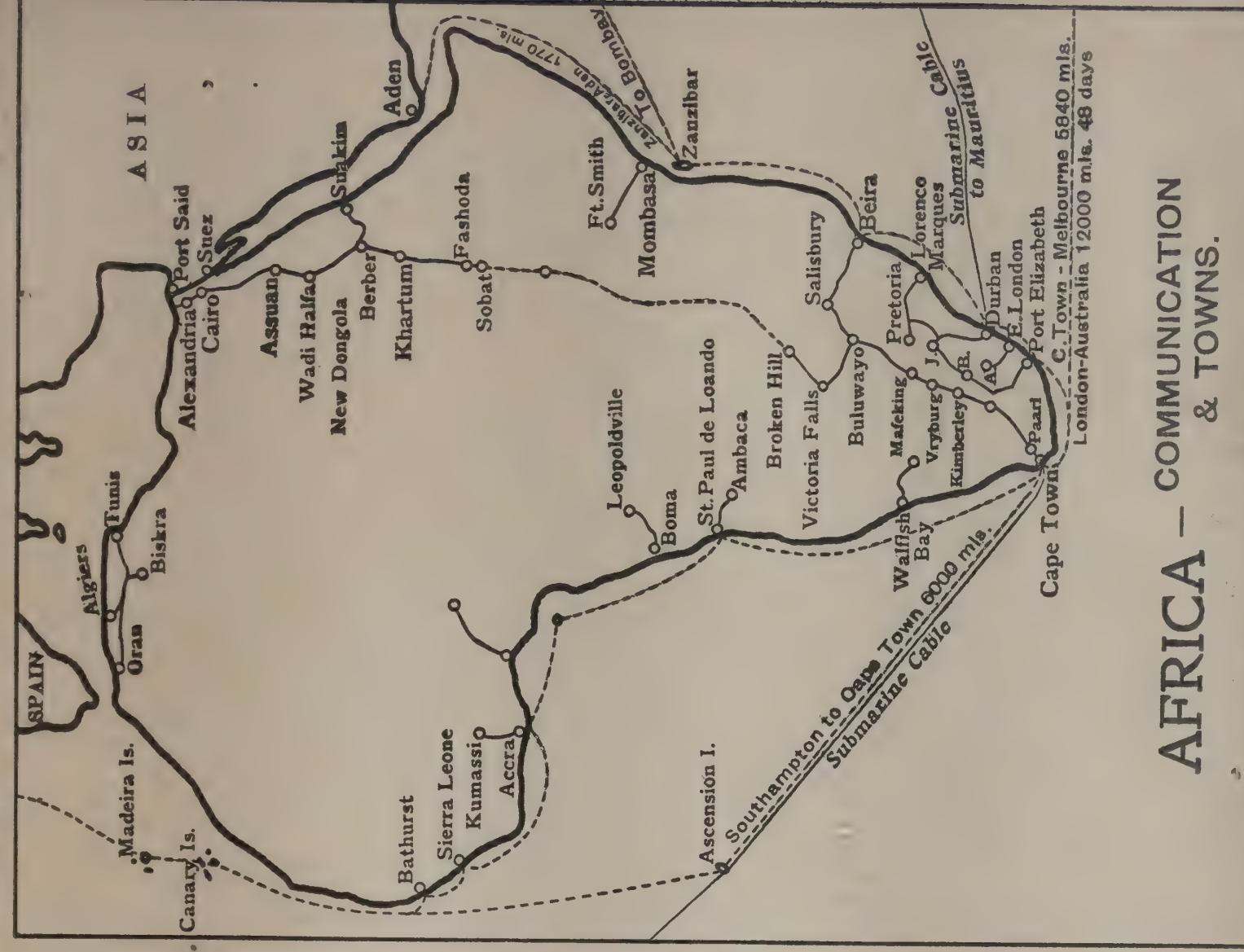
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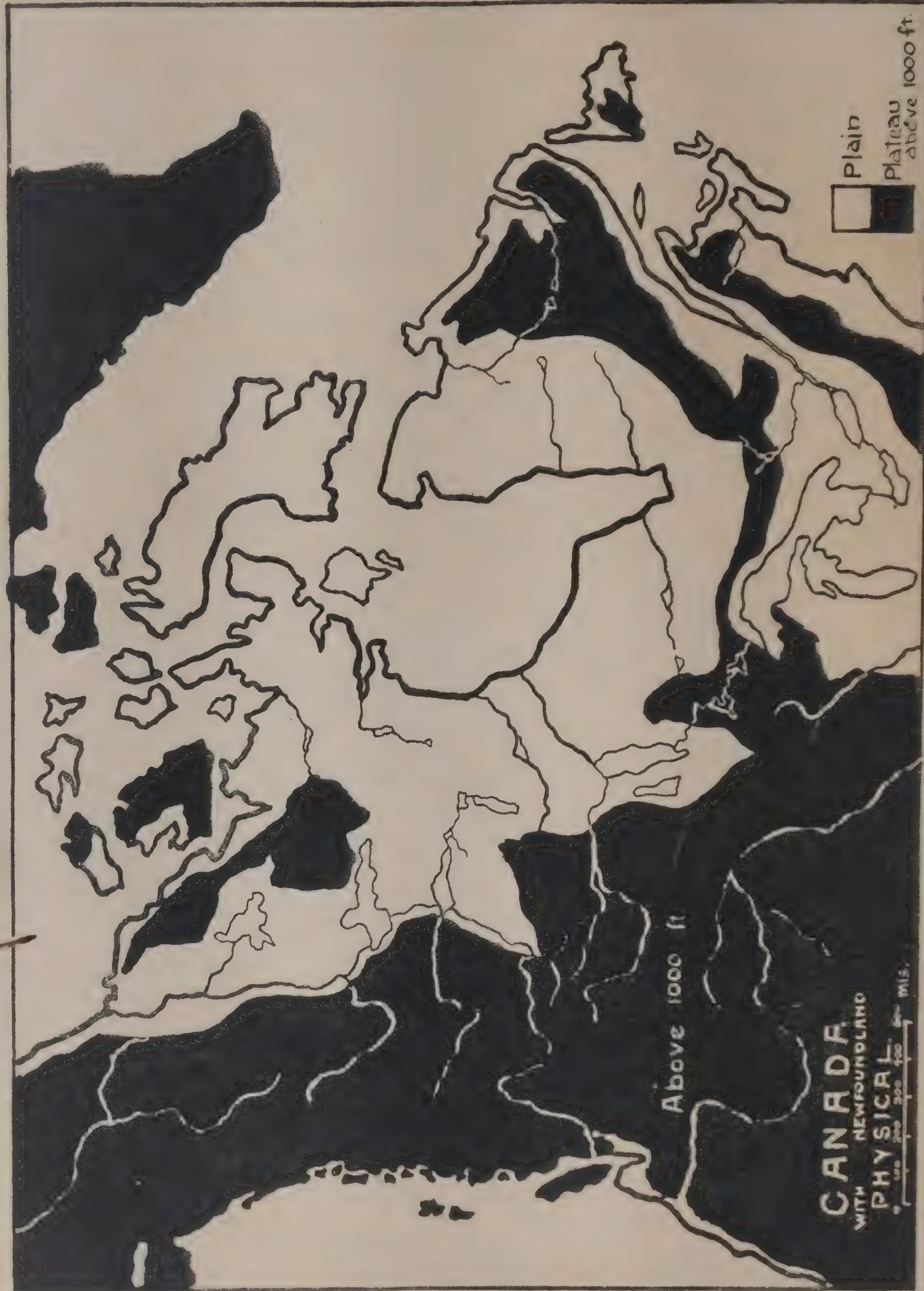


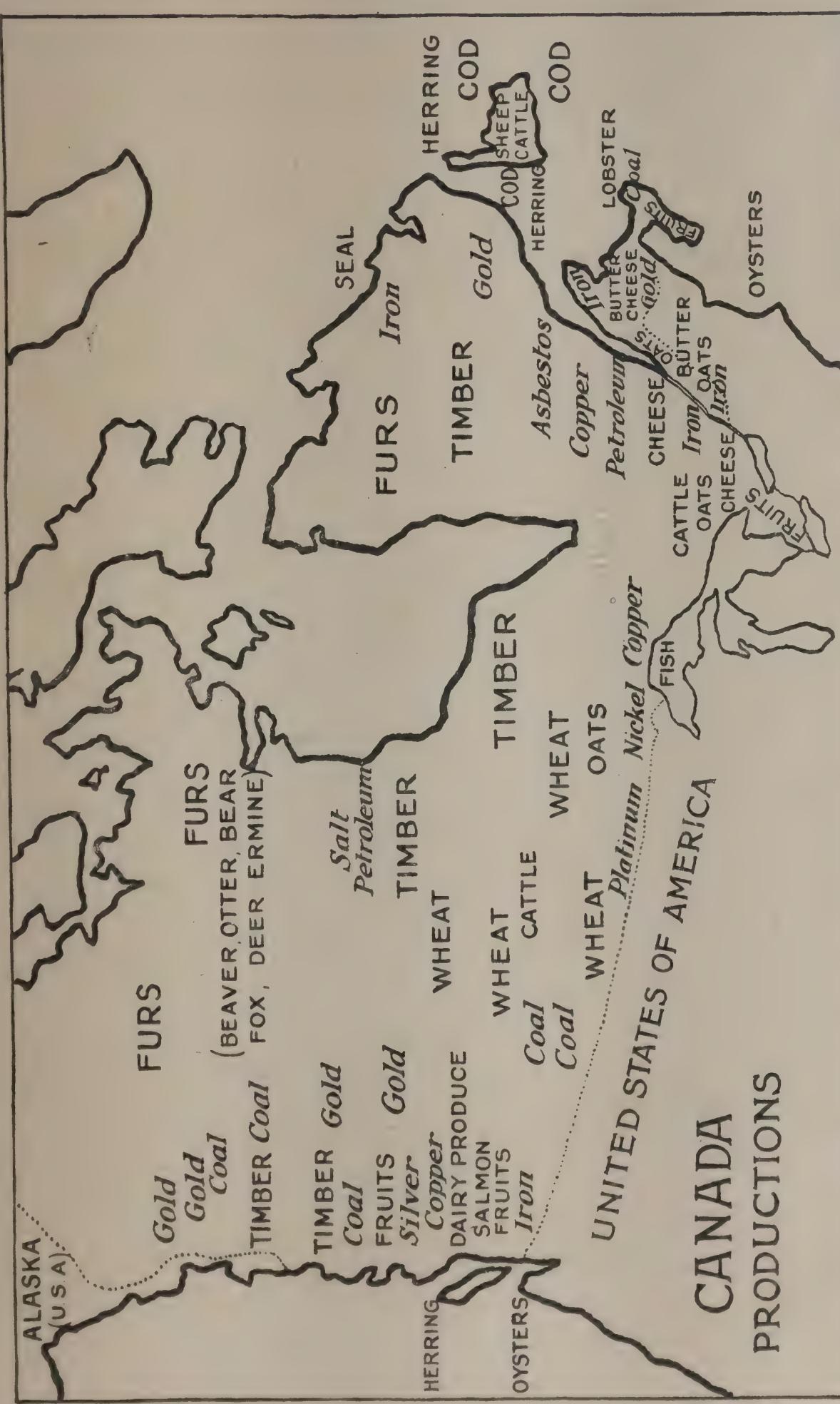
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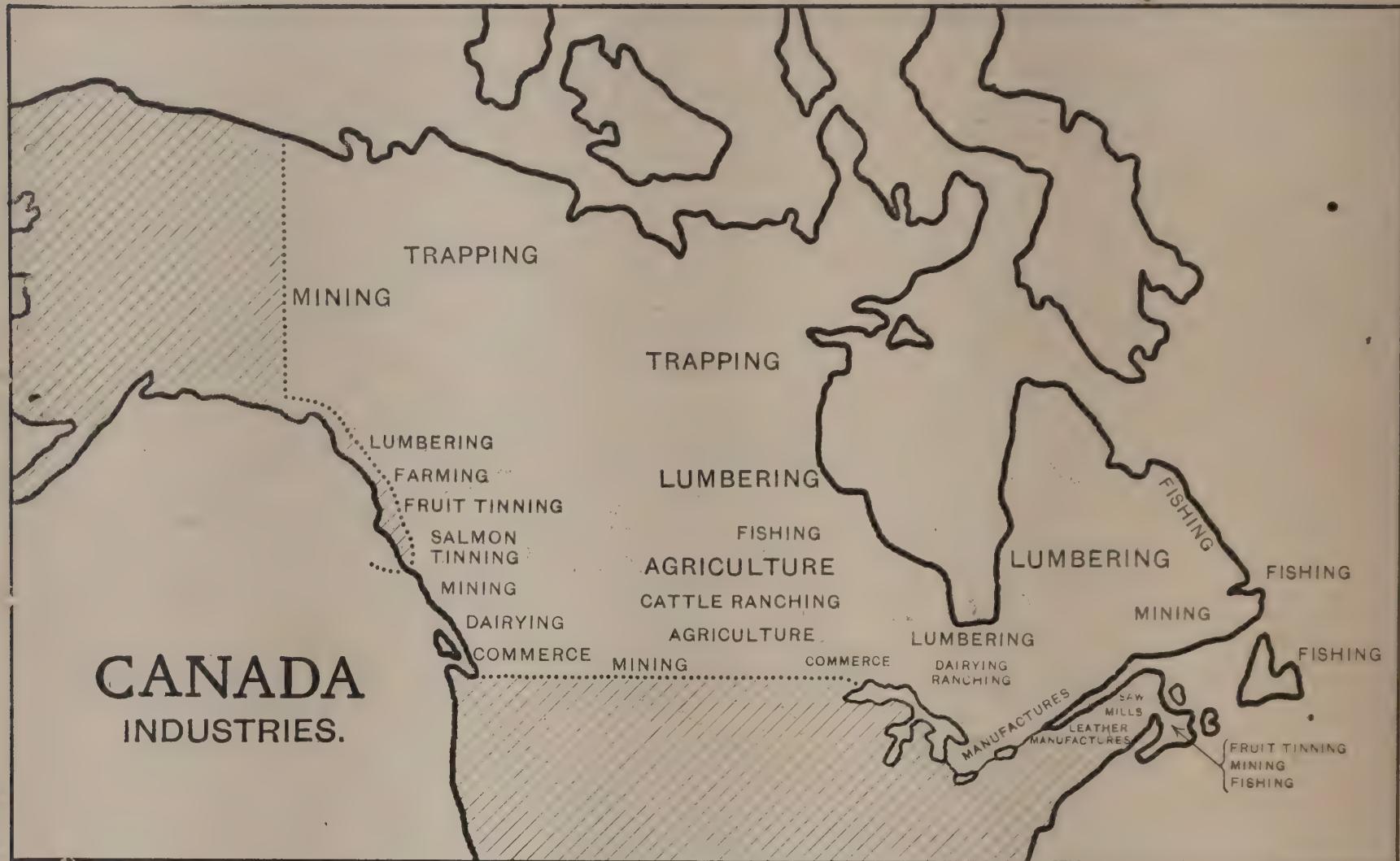
AFRICA - SCRABBLE.

AFRICA - COMMUNICATION & TOWNS.

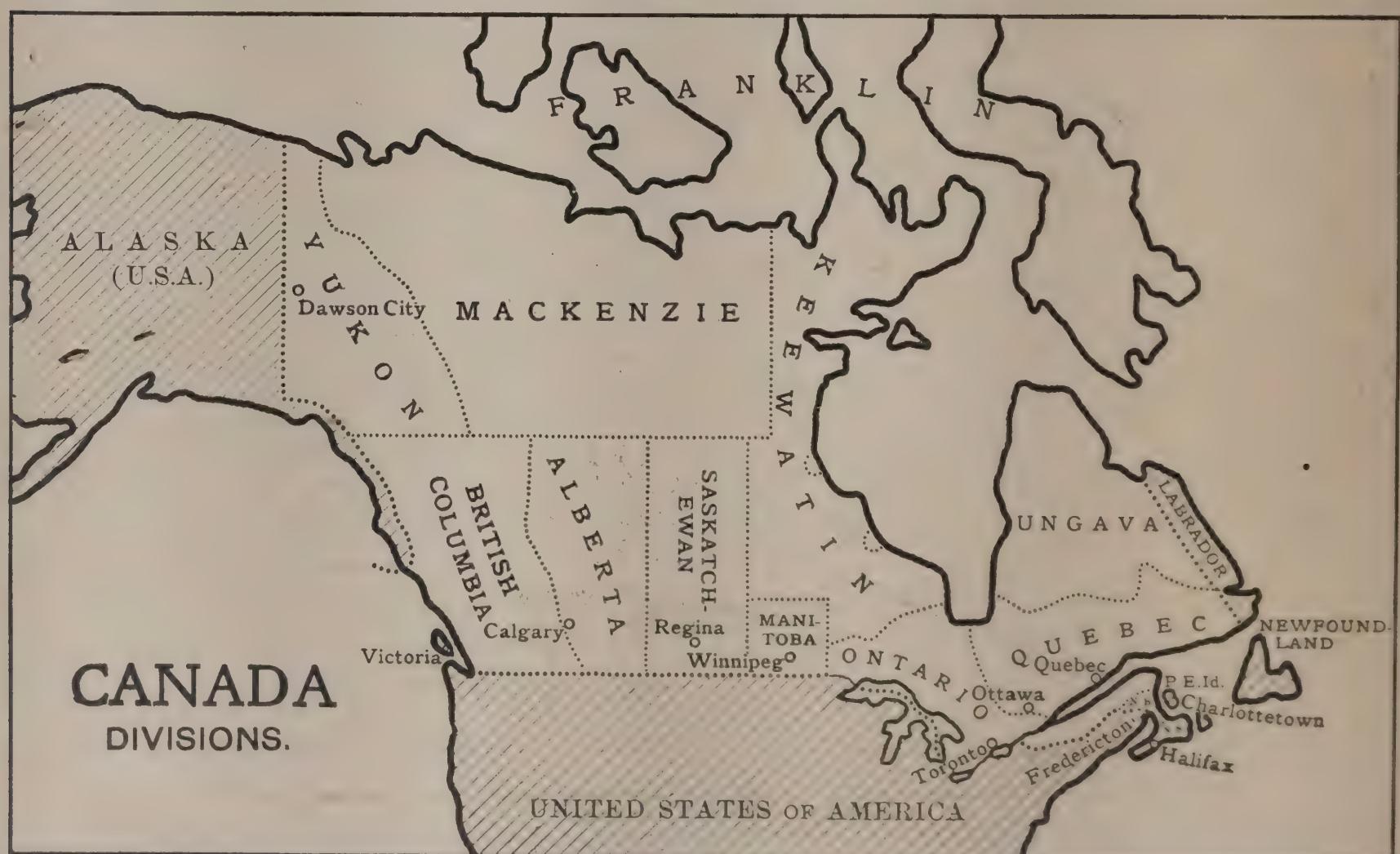


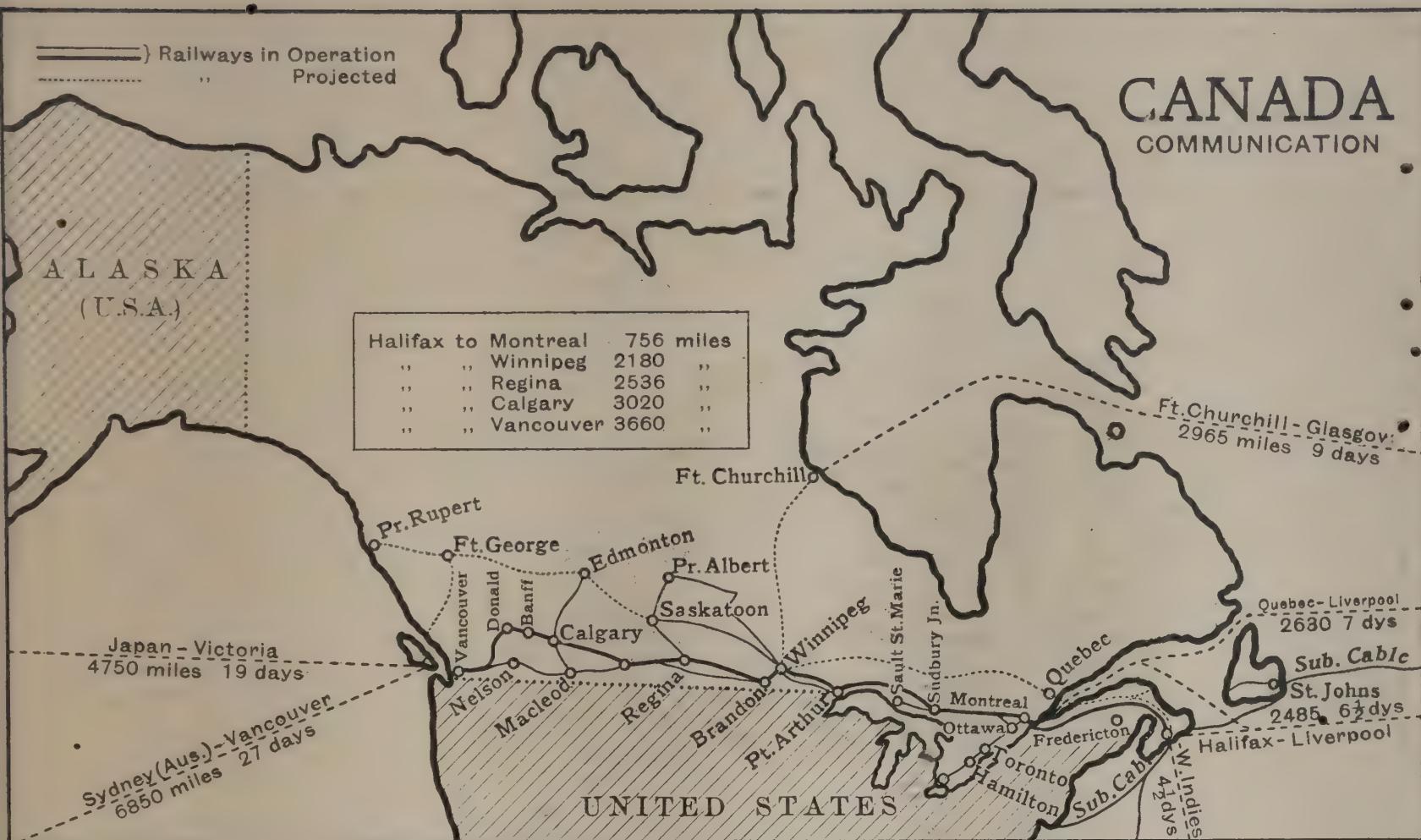


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No. 38.



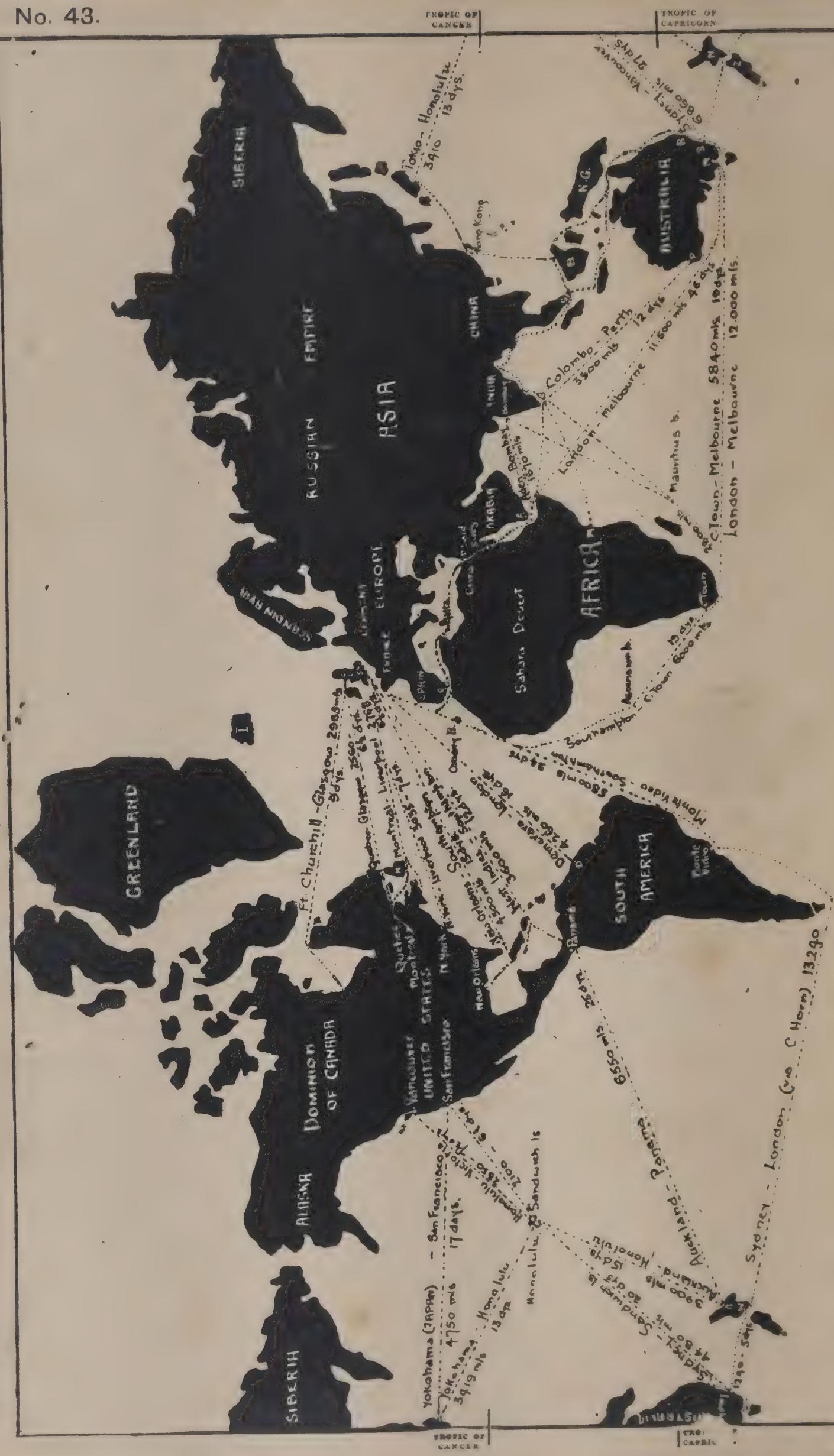




BRITISH ISLES

TRADE ROUTES

WORLD TRADE ROUTES



BRITISH AREAS EMPIRE

0 Million Sq Miles.

CANADA

NEWFOUNDLAND Etc.

2

3

4

SQUARE MILES.

3,908,308

AUSTRALIA

NEW ZEALAND Fiji &c.

3,177,612

BRITISH AFRICA

INDIAN EMPIRE

2,133,974

MINOR POSSESSIONS

BRITISH ISLES

1,798,420

135,064

121,483

= $\frac{1}{3}$ Land of World.

Total, British Empire 11,274,861

BRITISH POPULATION EMPIRE

0 Millions

8

16 24 32 40 48 56 64

PEOPLE.

INDIAN

EMPIRE

299,725,674

BRITISH ISLES

BRITISH AFRICA

41,500,000

MINOR POSSESSIONS

CANADA
WEST INDIES

34,766,083

AUSTRALIA
N.Z. Etc.

10,897,650

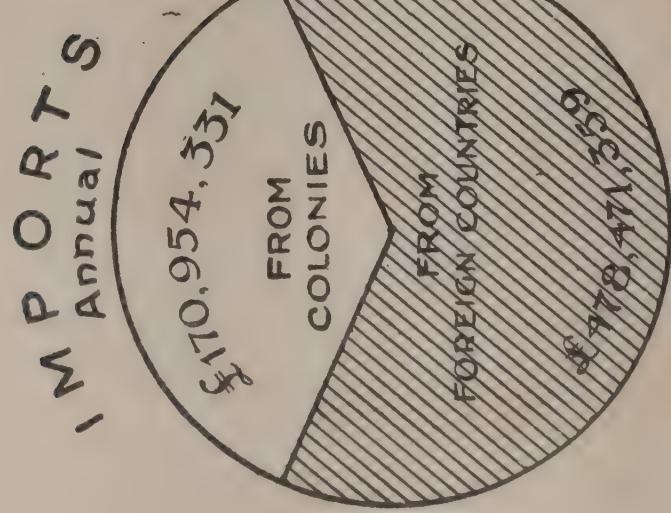
8,278,664

5,841,941

= $\frac{1}{4}$ People of World. Total, British Empire 401,010,012

BRITISH COMMERCE EMPIRE

(A) UNITED KINGDOM
Board of Trade Returns
1908



The total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) into the United Kingdom for 1908 amounted to £650,000,000. Of this, $\frac{1}{4}$ came from the various British Possessions, whilst $\frac{3}{4}$ came from Foreign Countries.

The total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) from the United Kingdom for 1908 amounted to £520,000,000. Of this, $\frac{2}{3}$ went to the various British Possessions, whilst $\frac{1}{3}$ went to Foreign Countries.

EXPORTS

Annual

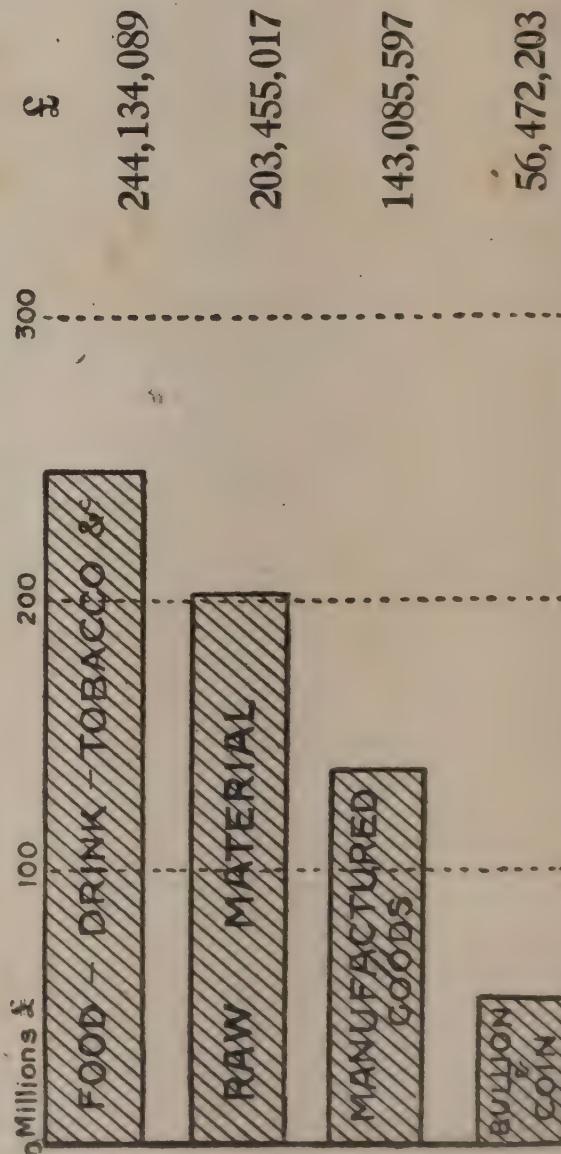
£149,467,365

TO
COLONIES

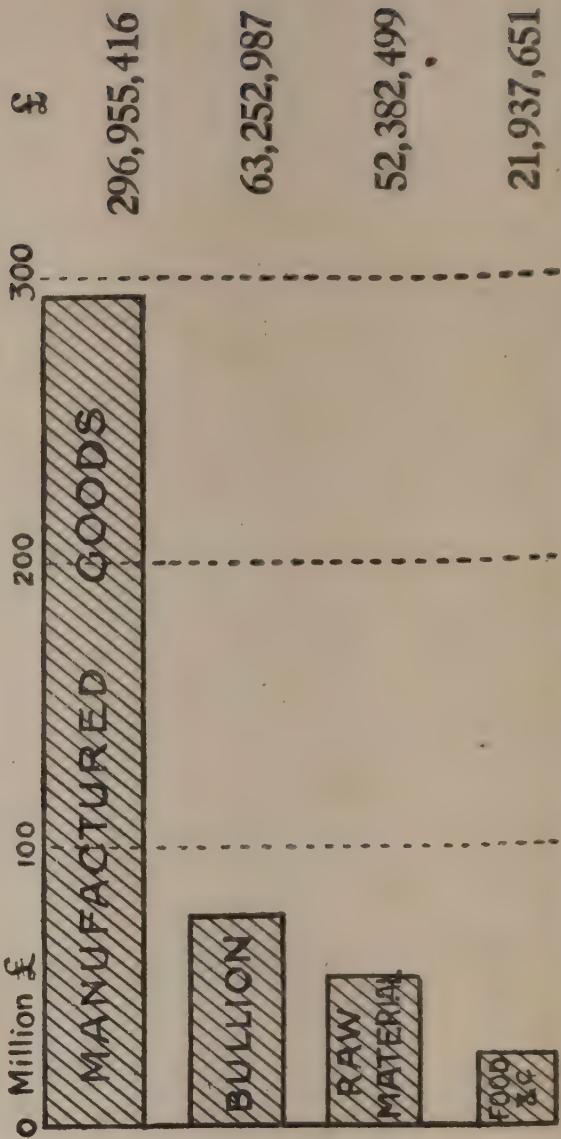
TO
FOREIGN COUNTRIES

£370,513,142

NATURE OF IMPORTS
INTO UNITED KINGDOM

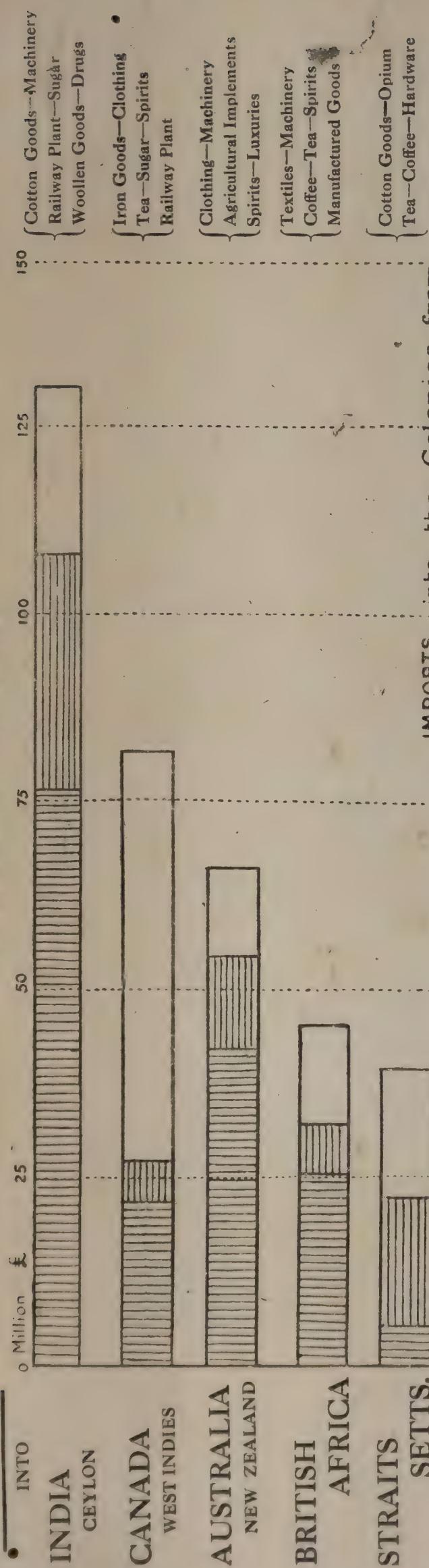


NATURE OF EXPORTS
FROM UNITED KINGDOM

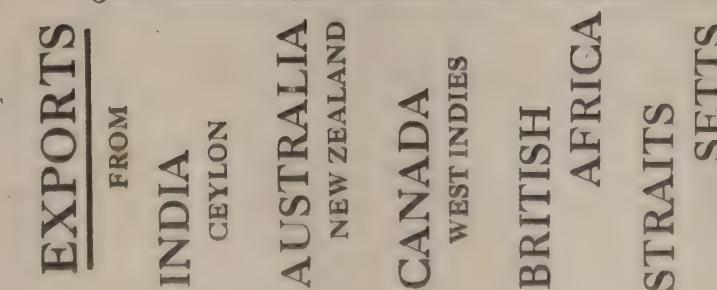


COMMERCE OF COLONIES

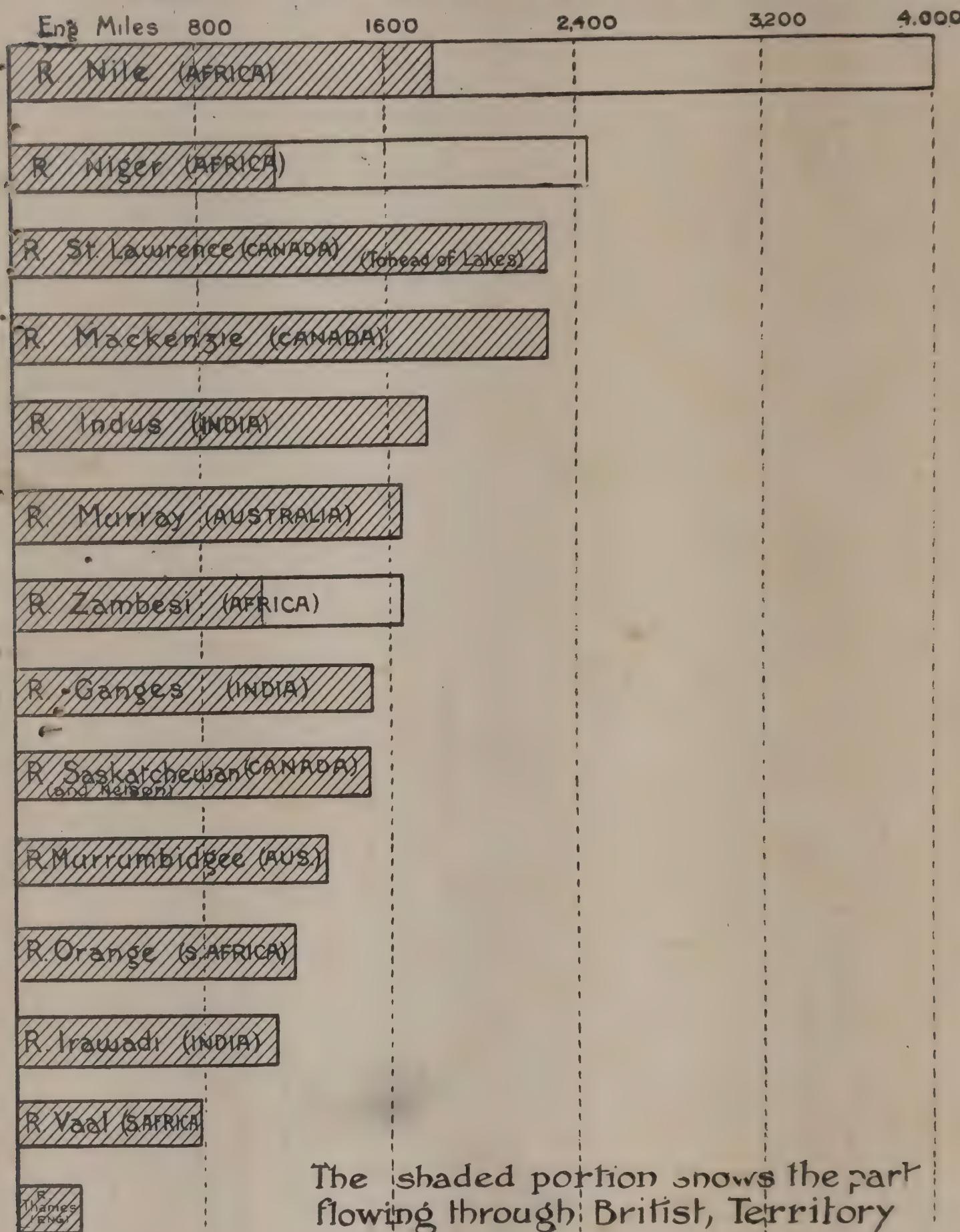
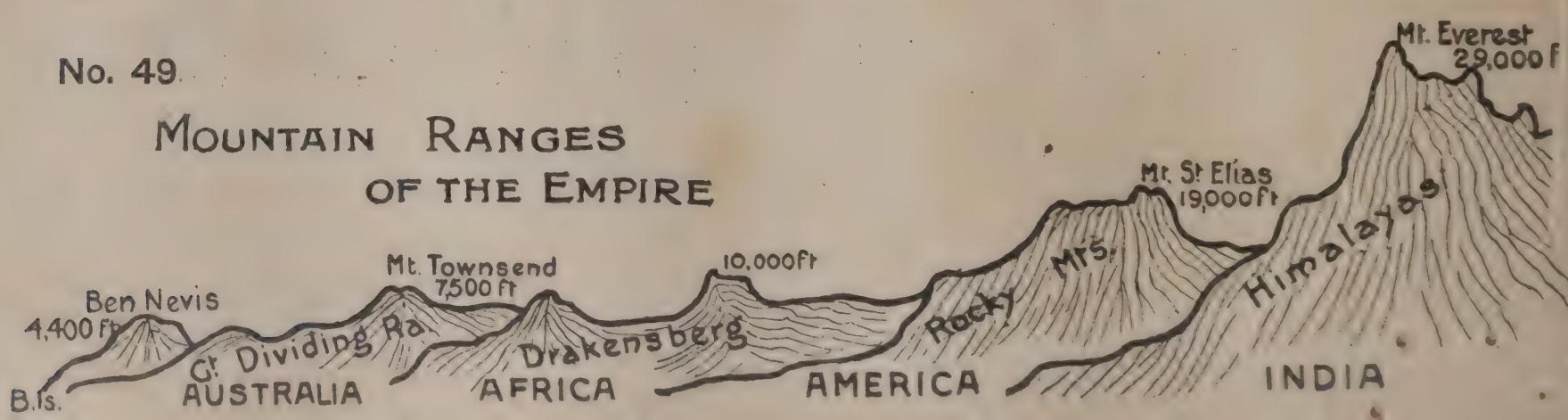
(GOVERNMENT STATISTICS)



IMPORTS into the Colonies from:
United Kingdom; Other Colonies; Foreign Countries



THE RIVERS OF THE EMPIRE

MOUNTAIN RANGES
OF THE EMPIRE

THE LAKES OF THE EMPIRE

Lake Superior (CANADA)
33,000 Sq. Mls.



Lake Victoria Nyanza
(AFRICA)
27,000 Sq. mls

Lake Huron
(CANADA)
23,500 Sq. mls

Lake Tanganyika
(AFRICA)
13,000 Sq.mls

Lake Erie
Gr Bear Lake
Gr Slave Lake
(CANADA)
10,000 Sq.mls

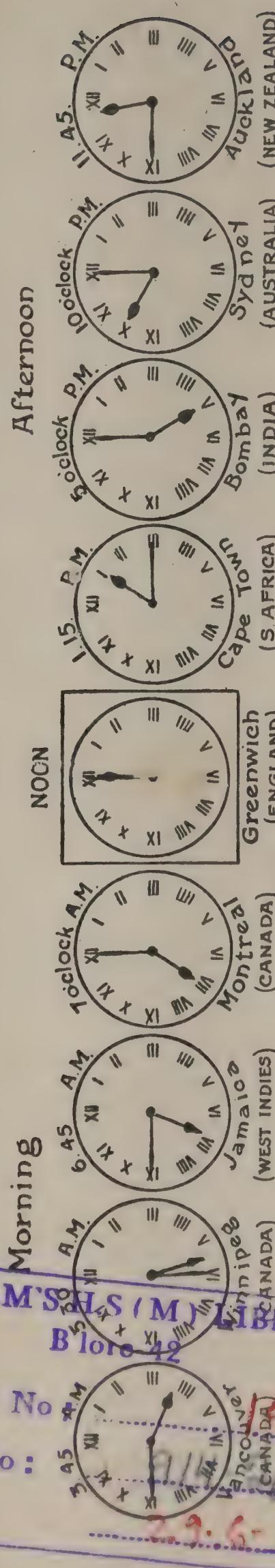
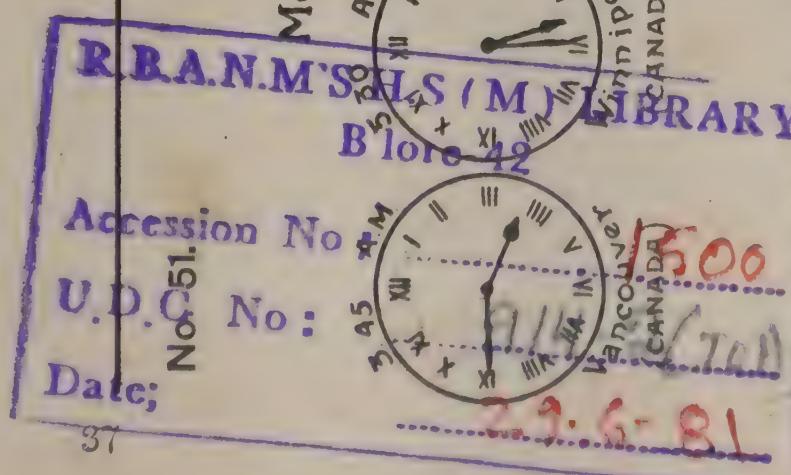
Lake Chad
(AFRICA)
10,000 Sq.mls

Lake Winnipeg
(CANADA)
9,500 Sq.mls

Lake Ontario
(CANADA)
7,250 Sq.mls

Scotland is drawn on same scale to give some idea of Lake Superior

N.B.



SHOWING THE TIME THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE

WHEN IT IS NOON AT GREENWICH

BRITISH EMPIRE.—DEFENCE.

Comparison
Navies of World.

OUR NAVY AND ARMY

UNITED KINGDOM

69 Battleships
134 Cruisers
376 Torpedo Craft

Our kingdom, with its enormous territorial possessions and the lives of so many millions of people in its care, must necessarily have an adequate means of defence and attack. For this reason we maintain, at enormous cost (£60,000,000 annually), a very large navy and a smaller army.

THE NAVY

It is the aim of all British statesmen to keep up our navy to what is known as the 'Two-Power Standard,' *i.e.*, as powerful as that of any two other nations combined. Our navy list reads as follows:

BATTLESHIPS (1st Class)	45	TORPEDO GUNBOATS	22
BATTLESHIPS (2nd Class)	24	TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYERS . .	143
AMMOURED CRUISERS	40	TORPEDO BOATS	173
PROTECTED CRUISERS	86	SUBMARINES	38
SCOUTING CRUISERS	8		

These boats are manned by about 129,000 sailors. The navy is divided into squadrons, and to each squadron is assigned a special station. Thus we have 'Home Squadron,' 'Mediterranean Squadron,' 'Cape of Good Hope Squadron,' etc. The chief duty of our navy in the time of peace is to keep open the great trade routes of the world, and to guard the innumerable ships bringing food into this country.

THE ARMY

Most Continental Powers recruit their armies by 'conscription,' *i.e.*, by forcing every able-bodied man to serve for a certain period. In our country it is different, as service in both army and navy is entirely voluntary. The total regular forces number only 169,000 men. In case of war this first line of military defense can easily be expanded to about 750,000, thus

REGULAR FORCES	169,150	MILITIA	130,000
ARMY RESERVE	142,000	TERRITORIALS	300,000

Beside this army supplied by the United Kingdom, most of our Colonies provide for local defence.

INDIA.—The Indian Army is paid for almost entirely by the Indian tax-payer. It consists of British troops and native corps. The British number 75,000; natives, 9,000.

AUSTRALIA.—Like all Colonial systems, it is formed for home defence. No man is liable to service outside the country. It consists of a small number of native troops which can be readily expanded in case of need by Reserve and Militia.

SOUTH AFRICA.—This Colony also retains a small army, and a large number of mounted police. Every man between 18 and 50 is liable to be called out.

CANADA.—The regulars only number 5,000, but the mounted police are numerous. In case of need, Canada can put out a first line of 100,000 men.

Calculated on Boats built & building

Comparison
Armies of World.

RUSSIA

1.100:000

Men

FRANCE

610.000

GERMANY

600.000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

350.000

ITALY

260.000

JAPAN

175.000

UNITED KINGDOM

169.000

USA

70.000

Regular Armies on a peace footing

HISTORICAL OUTLINE

CANADA

THIS country was first discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497, but was not colonized till 1608, when the French under Champlain founded Quebec. They also built a fort on the island of Montreal to protect their traders. In 1670 the Hudson Bay Company was formed, and Englishmen went out under this charter to trade in furs with the Indians. From this onward there was a constant struggle for supremacy between the English and French. This was finally settled when, in 1759, General Wolfe, leading an English army, captured Quebec, completely defeating the French. This gained for us complete control in Canada, and the French troops were shipped home. Canada was officially ceded to the English in 1763 by the Treaty of Paris.

A few years later the New England States rebelled against the Mother Country, and formed themselves into the United States of America. At the conclusion of the war (by which they won their independence) large numbers of loyalists flocked into Canada, and formed what are now the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

In 1867 the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of the 'Dominion of Canada.' The rest of the country was under control of the Hudson Bay Company. Two years later, however, the Company received a payment of £300,000, and their territory was transferred to the Dominion. During the next year the Province of Manitoba was formed, and British Columbia and Prince Edward Island were admitted to the Dominion. In 1905 two more provinces were formed—Saskatchewan and Alberta. (These were formed out of what had previously been called Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Athabasca.)

In 1908 the Tercentenary of the founding of Quebec was celebrated, and this took the form of a splendid pageant. The Prince of Wales sailed from England to be present. The battlefield was dedicated to the nation as a memorial. At the same time a service was held in the small church at Greenwich in which Wolfe, the victor, had been buried.

AUSTRALASIA

Australia is believed to have been first discovered at the end of the fifteenth century. It is sometimes called the fifth-quarter of the globe, because it was discovered after Geographers had divided the globe into four quarters. Between the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries many explorers visited the country, among these being the Dutch, who called it New Holland. Nothing of importance, however, happened till, in 1770, Captain Cook landed in New Zealand. Sailing round these islands, he reached the mainland, and called it New South Wales. Acting on his advice, an English fleet entered Botany Bay in 1788. A settlement was made, which was used as a station for transporting convicts. Numerous exploration parties set out exploring both the coasts and the interior. Bass and Flinders explored the coast of Victoria, and sailed round the island of Tasmania. The introduction of sheep about this time led to what is now the greatest of all Australian industries. The government at last realized that the transporting of convicts was deterring good colonists from going out, and so this was stopped in 1840. During the next year New Zealand was granted a separate government. On January 1, 1901, the six colonies federated under the title of the Commonwealth of Australia. In 1908 a new Governor-General (who is appointed by the British Crown) was sent out—Lord Dudley.

The choosing of a site for a Commonwealth capital led to much discontent, but this was finally settled in 1908 by the choice of Dalgety, a small undeveloped township on the Snowy River in New South Wales.

BRITISH AFRICA

In 1486 Bartholomew Diaz, whilst trying to find an ocean route to India, discovered the Cape of Good Hope. Ten years later Vasco de Gama rounded the Cape and landed in Natal on Christmas Day. No settlement was made till, in 1652, the Dutch East India Company took possession.

1806 found us at war with France, and as the French Empire at this time embraced the Dutch dominions, we seized the Cape. It was definitely ceded to us in 1814. The setting free of all slaves throughout the Empire caused trouble in Cape Colony, as the Dutch settlers strongly objected to losing their slaves. This resulted in about 5,000 Dutch farmers, or Boers,

trekking northwards and eastwards, and settling across the Orange River and in Natal. The Boers across the Orange soon came into conflict again with the English and, after being defeated by the Governor of the Cape, they trekked farther north and founded the South African Republic, across the Vaal. This was recognized as independent in 1851. In 1854 another republic, known as the Orange Free State, was recognized.

The discovery of diamonds round Kimberley in 1871 led to a large influx of colonists, and the British promptly annexed the district. During the next few years we took over the rule of Basutoland, Griqualand, Pondoland, Zululand, Walfish Bay, and Bechuanaland. Natal had already been declared a colony. In 1888 British East Africa became a colony, and within the next five years we added the protectorates of Central Africa and Uganda. The greatest event in our South African history occurred in 1899-1902. This was the second Boer War, which resulted in our annexation of the Transvaal and Orange Free State.

The possessions in West Africa were at first only trading and collecting stations. Gradually influence spread inland. The country is now definitely divided between the Powers, France taking by far the largest share.

The British interest in Egypt began in 1875, when the country became bankrupt, and some European Power was forced to step in and put matters straight.

INDIA

In 1498 Vasco de Gama succeeded in finding an ocean route to India, and as a result his countrymen enjoyed the monopoly of trade for above a century.

In 1600 a company was formed, known as the London East India Company, and its object was to set up a trade with India. The company fixed its headquarters at Surat. In 1662 Bombay was made over to the English (by the Portuguese), and thither the Company's headquarters were moved. A factory had in the meantime been established at Calcutta. The English, however, were not to monopolize the trade, as both Dutch and French East India Companies were formed. The French purchased Pondicherry, on the east coast below Madras. War between England and France at home led to trouble between the companies. In 1746 Dupleix, the French Governor, seized Madras. A native trouble arising at this time

gave the chance of further showing their hatred of each other, as the companies took opposite sides. It was during this quarrel, whilst defending the town of Arcot, that Clive first came into prominence. In 1761 Pondicherry succumbed to an English attack, and the French were driven out entirely.

Meanwhile the Calcutta section of the English company were experiencing trouble with the Nawab of Bengal, Surajah Dowlah. Having captured Calcutta, he thrust the English residents into what became known as the 'Black Hole' (1756). Clive marched rapidly northwards, and having relieved Calcutta, avenged the 'Black Hole' by completely defeating Surajah Dowlah at the Battle of Plassey. This battle, in 1757, won for us our Indian Empire.

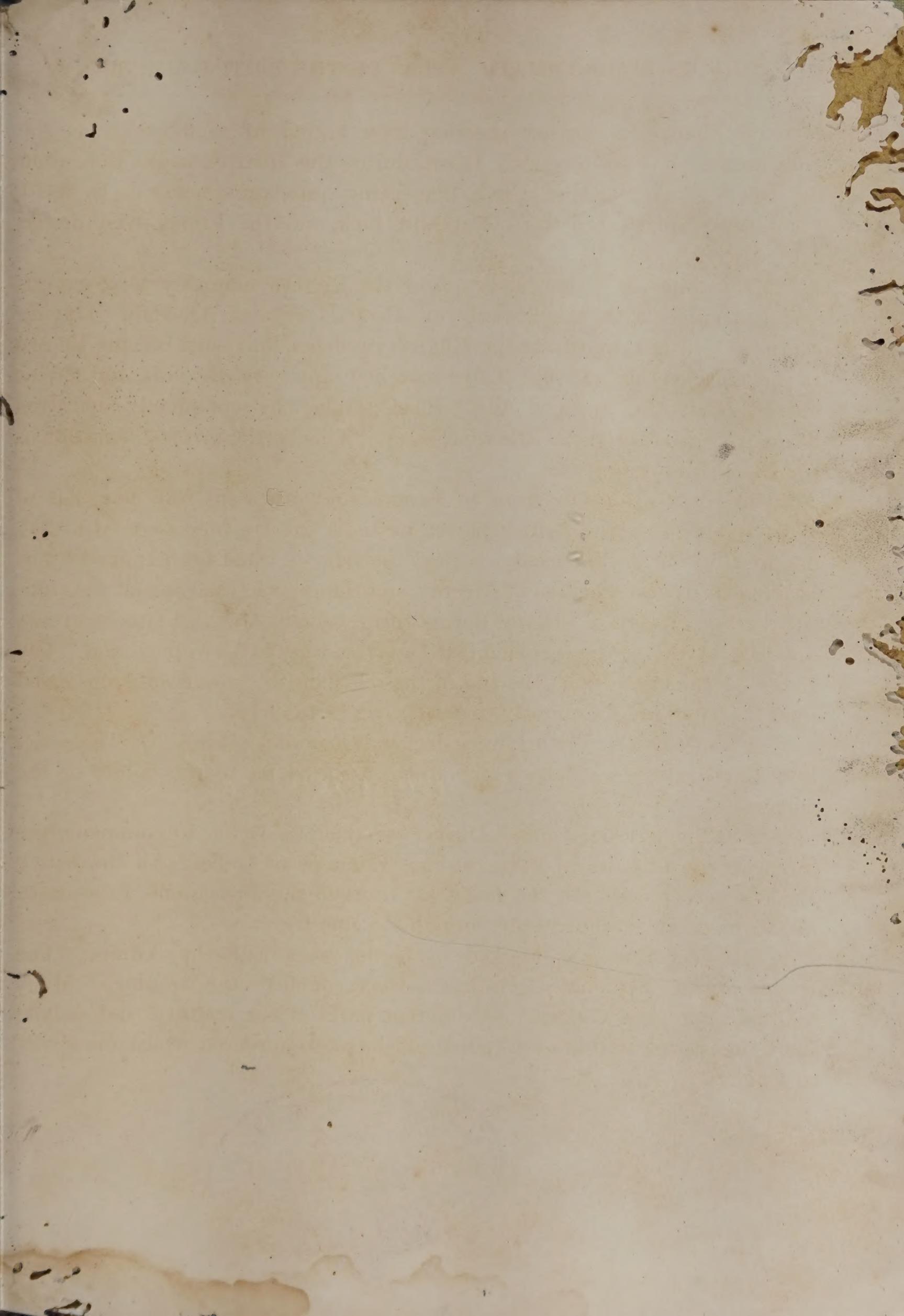
Clive was made Governor of Bengal, and under his rule and that of Warren Hastings, the British power in India greatly increased. In 1857 the dreadful mutiny occurred. Sepoys (natives who had been trained by us as soldiers) rose in rebellion at Meerut, and the trouble soon spread throughout the Bengal Army. It was during this rebellion that such famous events occurred as the 'Siege of Delhi,' 'The Massacre of Cawnpur,' and 'The Relief of Lucknow.' At the end of the rebellion the power was transferred from the East India Company to the Crown in 1858.

In 1887 Queen Victoria was declared Empress of India. The years 1899-1900 were marked by a dreadful famine, owing to the failure of the rains.

In January, 1903, a great Durbar was held in India, to commemorate the accession of Edward VII., the first Emperor of India. All the native Princes were present at the festival. In 1905 the Prince and Princess of Wales made an extended tour through the country.

The year 1908 was marked by border wars with the Afridis. The troops under Sir James Willcocks soon quelled the trouble. Many seditious riots also occurred in different parts of the country, and only a short time ago a well-known Indian official was murdered whilst on a visit to England.





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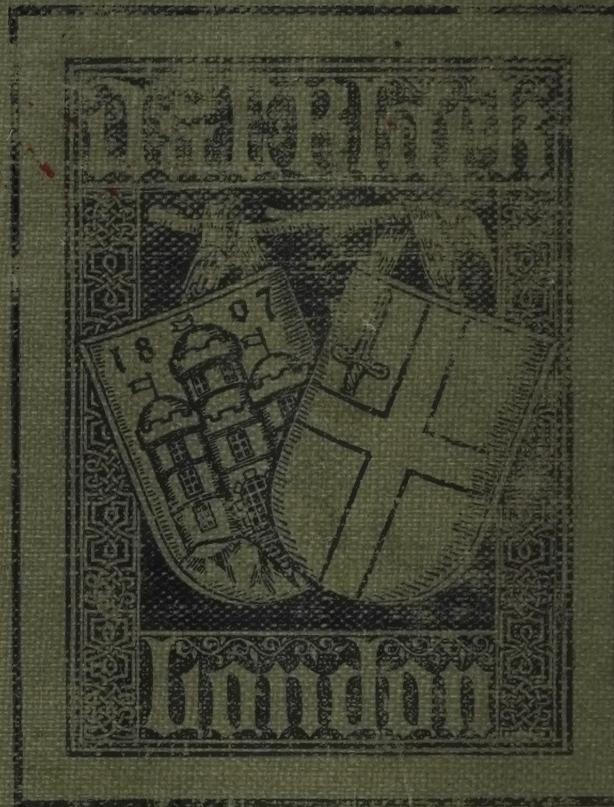
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